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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... DECEMBER 26, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Up to this month the number of immigrants into this country for the year had surpassed the number for last year to the extent of over 70,000. The increase this year began in the month of May, and has continued month after month until now.

Japan is going to build up her commercial navy by giving subsidies to ship builders for every ton above 1,000, and to shipowners for all ships of 1,000 tons that can make ten knots an hour, the subsidy being increased for every 500 tons additional burthen or every knot additional speed.

Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela, is represented by an equestrian statue in Central Park, New York, while George Washington is honored by a statue in a square in Caracas. The achievements of these men were much alike in many particulars. The Venezuelans venerate the memory of Washington almost as much as they do that of Bolivar. There is hardly a house in Caracas that has not in it a picture of Washington.

Hon. Alfred M. Waddell writes the following manly sentiment to the Wilmington Messenger: "I notice in the proceedings of Congress that a resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Call to permit ex Confederates to serve in the United States army, and a similar suggestion in the House by Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, were in the one case objected to and in the other ignored. Under these circumstances the ex-Confederate who would offer his services to the country is a *hound* of the meanest variety."

Special reports to the Manufacturer's Record show an increasing southward movement of population from the West and Northwest. A dispatch from Georgia giving particulars regarding the colony which is being established on the 100,000 acres of land recently purchased by Western people shows that within three months over 3,500 people have settled on the property and 500 permanent houses are under construction there. A contract has been closed during the week for the sale of 500,000 tons of Virginia coke to the Illinois Steel company and among the industrial enterprises reported were the equipment of an 8,000 spindle cotton mill in North Carolina and the purchase of a water power in the same State for a $500,000 cotton mill.

Thousands of the colored boys of the Southern States, says the New York Sun, are under training in the skilled trades, not only in the workshops but in public institutions. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is one of the most successful establishments of its kind, and it is well favored in Alabama. More important yet is the Mechanical College for colored youths at Greensboro, the buildings of which have just been completed at the expense of the State of North of Carolina. The various departments have been organized, there are competent teachers of the several branches of technology, and the best apparatus and equipments have been provided for the mechanical, electrical, and agricultural sections. We have received a most encouraging account of this new institution, the first appropriation for which was made three years ago by a Democratic Legislature.

Two bicyclists, Theodore and Eddie Kraguess, arrived in San Francisco a week ago, having ridden on their machines all the way from Minneapolis. The route they travelled was 2,856 miles long, and they rode it in thirty eight days, an average rate of seventy-five miles a day. Some days they rode more and some less, and occasionally they rode until nearly midnight in order to keep up the average. They did not make the trip for money or glory, but for pleasure. There wasn't much pleasure in it, though. They had very trying times on the windy praries, the sandy deserts, and the snow-covered mountains, and will not try to ride back again. They carried a tent, blankets, cooking utensils, and also food on the long desert stretches, although in the main they relied for shelter and food on the farmers.

The figures of exports and imports between the two countries, the United States and England, carry their own argument for peaceful and honorable relations, says the New York World. The years 1892 and 1893 may be taken as illustrations, since one is rather above and the other rather below our average of foreign trade. In 1892 we exported to England $499,315,000 worth of products, chiefly foodstuffs and cotton. Our total exports for the year were $1,015,900,000. In 1893 England took $421,134,000 out of total American exports of $831,000,000. This is close to the average proportion. Nearly always Great Britain buys more than half of all our exports. According to English figures for 1892 the total English imports for that year were £423,793,000, of which £108,186,000 were from the United States. In 1893 the American imports are given at £91,783,000 out of a total of £218,-004,000. In return for these purchases we give England a market for from 12 to 15 per cent. of its total exports.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The general business situation has been affected by the precipitation of possible complications with Great Britain. First to feel this are the stock markets and prices of cotton and of wheat, the influence of which ramify among business houses in many different lines. The serious nature of the President's statement of the case had the effect here and in London of causing free selling of securities in spite of the fact that expectations of war are slight. A violent depression in stock and security values has followed the President's Venezuelan message and its reception in Europe. The London market has been no less disturbed than our own and the foreign selling was on an enormous scale. Gold shipments for the week are $6,580,000 of which $3,500,000 go to London. Foreign exchange is up to 4.89½ for demand Sterling, and bankers show a great disinclination to draw, in view of the possible curtailment of foreign credits here. Representatives of Bradstreet's at 23 cities interviewed many leading manufacturers and merchants Thursday as to the effect, present or prospective, on trade, of the international situation precipitated by the President's message. In no instance, so far as the interviews extend, is war considered the probable outcome. Prices generally show no more encouraging tendency than heretofore.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Attorneys for the State Farmers' alliance apply to the Attorney General to bring suit to annul the lease of the North Carolina railroad to the Southern Railway company and to repeal the charter of the former. ——President Cleveland sends to Congress the correspondence with the British Government regarding the Venezuelan dispute and a special message on the subject in which he says that as England has declined to submit the matter to arbitration, it is the duty of our Government to send a commission to Venezuela to ascertain the true dividing line, and when this is established, to resist by every means in its power England's assertion to its ownership. ——The message when read in Congress was applauded in both Houses, mostly by Republicans; Mr. Crisp introduced in the House a resolution to appropriate $100,000 for paying the expenses of the commission recommended in the resolution, and it was passed. ——In a fight the Spaniards in Cuba lost sixty-five killed and forty-five wounded. ——Minister Terrell is in telegraphic communication with all our missionaries in Asia Minor, they are all protected; the commanders of the guardships at Constantinople take measures to protect foreigners when needed. ——All the suits against endorsers for the North State Improvement company have been compromised. ——The street car strike in Philadelphia was accompanied with great rioting and 300 cars were smashed and wrecked. ——Dispatches from the interior of the country, says a special from Constantinople, predict a renewal of the massacres unless the powers interfere to prevent them. The distress arising from tyranny is as bad as ever. The Armenian insurgents at Zeitoun have imprisoned the delegates who were sent to treat for their surrender, believing them to be Turkish spies. Turkish troops have occupied the last defile leading to Zeitoun and a battle is daily expected. ——The President has sent to Congress all the information in the hands of the Secretary of State regarding the present situation and former occurrences in Turkey; the document includes a cablegram from Minister Terrell, dated the 16th inst., in which he expresses grave fears for the safety of our missionaries in Asia Minor, and says all the women and children should leave the country. ——Senator Hale has introduced a bill providing for the construction of six more battleships and twenty-five torpedo boats. ——At Burlington, Ia., two little sisters had diphtheria; anti-toxine sufficient for only one could be had, which was applied to the eldest; she recovered; the other died. ——Harry Hayward's confession gives the details of three murders committed before the killing of Miss Ging, he says he hypnotized her and Blixt. ——Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a public speech at Bristol, said that war between England and the United States was not impossible, for they had already been at war with each other, but he did not think there would be war now or any need for it when England fully explained her position. ——The British Government will take no action until it gets official notification of the appointment of the Venezuelan Commission. ——A real battle is about to occur in Cuba; the Spanish Government is urging Gen. Campos to make the greatest effort to break the power of the insurgents; Spain is getting short of funds. ——The Chesapeake and Ohio road propose spending $2,000,000 on improvements in the city of Richmond. ——The heaviest rainfall in twenty years occurred in parts of Kansas and Missouri last week; some trains were abandoned and all were behind time. ——The Armenian patriarch in Constantinople declines to comply with the Porte's demand that he write to the Armenians, urging them to remain calm, on the ground that it is not the Armenians who are creating the disturbances. ——The State of Alabama will use its convicts in building a cotton mill on the State farm and then make into cloth by the labor of female and youthful convicts the cotton the other convicts raise on the farm. ——The Senate declined to take any action on the President's message regarding the financial situation; while in executive session it was informed that a message was on the way to the Capitol, but, without knowing its contents, that body decided before it reached them to take a recess from the 21st inst. until January 6th. ——Near Dayton, Tenn., twenty-nine persons were killed by an explosion in a coal mine. ——A. C. Butler, of South Africa, arrived in Mexico with a letter of credit for $15,-000,000, from Barney Barnato, Cecil Rhodes and the Rothschilds, to be invested in permanent improvements. ——The Dublin Independent says conflict between England and the United States is inevitable sooner or late; that Mr. Cleveland's real aim is to secure Canada and Guiana. ——The Supreme court confirms the judgment for $12,000 given the administrator of Charles D. Bee against the Petersburg railroad for the killing of Bee by Lifsey at Garysburg. ——A millionaire named Palmer, of New York gives Elon college $100,-000. ——The total number of business failures throughout the United States as reported to Bradstreet's last week aggregate 385, compared with 313 the previous week, 309 in the like week one year ago, 353 two years ago (more than at the close of the panic year) and 298 and 313 in similar periods in 1892 and 1891. ——The city of Raleigh will issue $50,000 in street improvement bonds, without submitting that question to the popular vote. This is decided on. The recent decision of the Supreme court makes this course legal, it is said. ——At the Alabama Democratic convention Gov. Murphy J. Foster was renominated for Governor without opposition. ——The following are the total cotton receipts at the ports since September 1st, 1895: Galveston, 608,161; New Orleans, 1,044,021; Mobile, 125,-878; Savannah, 483,105; Charleston, 196,945; Wilmington, 129,356; Norfolk, 168,084; Baltimore, 21,615; New York, 45,471; Boston, 47,-121; Newport News 5,207; Philadelphia, 21,-215; West Point, 107,627; Brunswick, 43,687; Texas City, 27,787; Port Royal, 36,798; Pensacola, 3,200. Total, 3,110,292. ——Queen Victoria's health is poor, and the doctors have put her on a very simple diet. ——The Attorney General approves the Constitution adopted by the Territory of Utah as a State, and on January 4th the President will issue his proclamation admitting her as a State. ——The German press before expressing positive opinion on the President's message, waited for inspiration from the palace, then denounced it; the Emperor is said to be determined to uphold England in the contention. ——Congress did not adjourn for the holidays. The financial situation was to grave.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Annual Report of Secretary Carlisle.

The annual report of Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, presented to Congress on December 16, is a document of some 35,000 words. The greater part of this space, however, is devoted to a recapitulation of reports of the numerous bureaus of the department over which Mr. Carlisle presides, and to statistical matter already made public. Passing over these, and coming to the Secretary's discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency; the report says:

"At the beginning of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1894, the cash balance in the treasury, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $64,873,024 was $117,584,436, and at the close of the year, June 30, 1895, the cash balance, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $100,000,000 was $195,240,153, showing an increase of $77,657,717. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the year was $42,805,223, as against a deficiency of $69,803,260 during the fiscal year 1894. The total receipts during the fiscal year 1895 were $15,668,055 greater than the receipts during the fiscal year 1894, and the expenditures were $11,329,981 less than during the year 1894.

"The revenue derived from customs during the fiscal year 1895 exceeded the revenue derived from the same source in 1894 by the sum of $20,340,086, but the receipts under the internal revenue laws, and from some other sources, were less than during the previous year, so that the net increase of revenue was $15,668,055 as above stated. If the income tax provision contained in the act of August 28, 1894, had been sustained by the courts it is believed that the deficiency for the year would not have exceeded the amount estimated in my last annual report. In that report the opinion was expressed that the laws then in force would not only yield an ample revenue during the fiscal year 1896 but that there would be a surplus of nearly $29,000,000. This opinion was based upon the supposition, which then seemed to be well founded, that all the sources of revenue provided in the act of August 28, 1894, would be available, and that, owing to the higher rate of taxation imposed upon distilled spirits and some other articles, the receipts under the internal revenue laws would be very considerably increased; but the decision of the Supreme court, holding the income tax provision of the act to be unconstitutional, and the fact that the receipts from internal revenue did not increase as anticipated, but actually fell off $3,689,560 during the fiscal year 1895, as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the higher rate imposed on spirits and other articles, having greatly altered the situation, I am now of the opinion that there will be a deficiency of about $17,000,-000 during the current fiscal year.

"The total excess of expenditures over receipts from July 1, 1893, to December 1, 1895, was $130,221,023; and of this sum $22,462,290 was paid out of the balance on hand at this date in excess of $100,000,000 and the remainder has been supplied by the use of United States notes and treasury notes presented for redemption, and thus received into the treasury in exchange for gold coin.

"The Act of May 31, 1878, provided that when any United States notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury under any law from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation. It is clear that when any of these notes have been redeemed they do not constitute a part of the reserve fund, but become a part of the general cash assests of the treasury, to be used in the same manner as other money belonging to the Government. Whenever they could, by exchanges, be used to procure gold for the replenishment of the reserve they have been so applied, but when this could not be done they have been treated as available funds in the treasury and reissued in payment of public expenses.

"None of my predecessors in office have ever made any distinction between the notes received in payment of the ordinary revenue and notes presented by the holders and redeemed in coin, but such notes have been used indiscriminately as the exigencies of the public service required. Secretary Sherman called attention to this question in his annual report for 1877. The result was that Congress passed the act of May 31, 1878, making it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the notes. Since the passage of that act, the right and duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the old legal tender notes, no matter how received into the treasury, provided they belonged to the United States, has never been questioned in any quarter, and, as to the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act, they must be reissued when redeemed in gold or if canceled, standard silver dollars must be issued in their place; for if this were not done, there would be a smaller amount of such notes outstanding than the cost of the silver bullion, and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom and held in the treasury, and this condition is expressly prohibited by the statute under which the notes were issued. Whether these notes are reissued, or destroyed, and standard silver dollars substituted for them, the practical result is the same; for in both cases the Secretary would be using notes redeemed in gold for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government—in one case by paying out the notes themselves, and in the other by drawing silver from a reserve fund on account of their cancellation, and then paying out the silver.

NO ADDITIONAL TAXATION NEEDED.

"The cash balance in the treasury on the 1st day of December, 1895, was $177,406,-386, being $98,072,420 in excess of the actual gold reserve, on that day, and $77,-406,386 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year, and have a large cash balance at its close without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people; but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell, or use in the payment of expenses, short time bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue.

"While the situation does not require any legislation for raising additional revenue by taxation at this time, it is such as to require the strictest economy in appropriations and public expenditures. Nearly every appropriation is in terms, or by necessary implication, a direction to the executive authority to expend the money, and, therefore, the responsibility for an increase or reduction of expenditures rests primarily and mainly upon Congress. With a complete return to the normal business conditions of the country, and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force, will in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established; and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly $7,000,000 during the fiscal year, 1897.

"During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, the ordinary expenditures of the Government have been decreased, $27,282,656, as compared with fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that, with the co-operation of Congress, further reductions can be made in the future without imparing the efficiency of the public service.

THE THREE ISSUES OF BONDS.

"Between February 1, 1894, and March 15, 1895, three issues of bonds were made, amounting in the aggregate to $162,315,-400. The payments into the treasury on account of the second bond sale were not entirely completed until after December 1, 1894, and it soon became evident that the transaction had not been effectual to stop the drain of gold. On February 8, 1895, the reserve had been reduce to $41,340,181 and several million more had been demanded, and part of which was taken out and afterward returned to the treasury on account of the temporary restoration of confidence, resulting from the fact that it became generally known that measures were about to be taken for the replenishment of the reserve. The large withdrawals in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, which increased in intensity from day to day until it nearly reached the proportions of a panic, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that, unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the Government would be compelled within a few days to

SUSPEND GOLD PAYMENTS

and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than $43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export, but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relations to the currency of the country.

"Congress, although earnestly appealed to for relief, having failed to make any other provision for meeting the emergency, a contract, the particulars of which were immediately communicated to that body, was entered into on February 8, 1895, for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin at the price of $17.80441 per ounce, to be paid for by the delivery of United States bonds having thirty years to run and bearing 4 per cent. interest, and the gold to be deposited at the United States sub-treasuries. By the terms of the contract not less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, and the parties with whom it was made stipulated that they would, as far as lies in their power, exert all financial influence and will make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of this contract.' This undertaking was faithfully carried out, and no gold was taken from the treasury to be used in paying for the bonds, as had been done in the two former cases; nor was any withdrawn for shipment until after the delivery had been completed under the contract. After a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad, the Secretary, in order to prevent disturbance in the rates of foreign exchange at a critical period and avoid action which would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals from the treasury, acquiesced in the departure from the literal terms of the contract that one-half of the coin should be procured abroad, and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country, to complete the delivery. Ordinary prudence demanded that the success of the plan to protect the treasury against withdrawals should not be endangered by insisting upon a strict compliance with all the details of the contract, especially as the Government could sustain no loss, and the whole amount of the gold stipulated for was secured."

The details of the bond issues are then stated and the Secretary says:

"The beneficial effects of this transaction were felt immediately, not only in this country, but in every other having commercial or financial relations with our people. Confidence in our securities as safe and profitable investments was at once restored to such an extent that they ceased to be returned to our market for sale, and a very considerable demand for them was created abroad; but the most gratifying evidences of improvement in our condition were afforded by the prompt revival of business among our own people, the increased activity and extension of our domestic, industrial and commercial operations, the result: in the prices of our principal agricultural products, and the general feeling of relief and security, which became apparent in every part of the country. These encouraging indications of increasing prosperity still continue, and it is reasonably certain that if our progress is not checked by a repetition of large demands upon our resources, or by a failure to meet the just expectations of the people in respect to the reformation of our financial system, we are entering upon an era of material growth and development not surpassed in our history. But our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded by the defects in our currency laws.

MR. CARLISLE'S FINANCIAL PLAN.

"Our past experience with the United States notes and the treasury notes has clearly shown that the policy of attempting to retain these obligations of the Government permanently as a part of our circulating medium, and to redeem them in coin on presentation and reissue them after redemption, must be abondoned, or that such means be at once provided as will have a tendency to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary to accumulate and maintain a coin reserve sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of its various parts. The issue of bonds to procure coin for the reserve, which is the only effectual method now available under the law, will, unless difficulties which have already been developed by the present policy are radically changed, ultimately result in the creation of a public debt much larger than would be required to retire and cancel all the notes; and the annual interest charge would be much greater than it would be necessary to incur on a new class of bonds adapted to the present circumstances of the Government and the well known preferences of investors. If, however, an attempt is to be made to keep the United States and treasury notes permanently in circulation by reissues after redemption and the Government is to be permanently charged with the duty of sustaining the value of all our currency, paper and coin alike, the conclusion can not be avoided that the policy of issuing bonds for the accomplishment of these purposes must also become permanent, and such additional powers must be conferred upon the Secretary as will enable him to execute the laws relating to these subjects with the least possible disturbance of the business affairs of the people and the least possible charge upon the treasury. I am thoroughly convinced that this policy ought not to be continued, but that

THE UNITED STATES AND TREASURY NOTES

SHOULD BE RETIRED FROM CIRCULATION.

at the earliest practicable day, and that the Government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people. If our legal tender notes were retired there is abundant reason to believe that a very large amount of gold which has been excluded from the country by the excessive use of silver and paper in our circulation, would promptly return to take its place in our currency and constitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange. The retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes would not necessarily produce any contraction of the circulation, and if such a result should follow, and continue for any considerable period, it would be a demonstration of the fact that the volume of currency proviously existing was not needed in the business of the people, for whenever the volume is reduced below the actual requirements of trade the deficiency will be supplied either from abroad in exchange for our products and securities, or by the banks at home, or by both."

After discussing at considerable length the disturbances to the country caused by the silver purchasing act, Secretary Carlisle continues as follows:

"The great loss of revenue, instead of being the cause of our financial difficulties is one of the effects produced by the defective currency system, and a failure to recognize this important fact will lead us far astray in our search for an adequate remedy. It is true that the tariff act of 1890, which remained in force until after the close of the fiscal year, 1894, had greatly reduced the revenue derived from customs, and that the expenditures of the Government were increased from $318,-040,710 during the fiscal year 1890, to $388,477,954 during the fiscal year 1893; still it is not probable that there would have been considerable excess of expenditures over receipts if the business of the people had not been interrupted by the disturbances growing out of the unsatisfactory condition of our currency.

"Remedies which might have been more or less effective under other circumstances cannot be in the least degree effective now, and it will be futile and dangerous now at this time to attempt a correction of our financial disorders otherwise than by a total removal of their causes. No surplus revenue, however large, could extricate us from our present difficulties, or give assurance of safety in the future, unless it should be required to be paid in gold under a system which would exempt the Government from the obligation to furnish the gold when demanded to be used in making the payments; and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that such a system is impossible as long as the United States notes and treasury notes are kept in circulation and are redeemable in gold by the Government itself on presentation.

PECULIAR CHARACTER OF OUR CURRENCY.

"Owing to the peculiar character of our currency the ability of the treasury to hoard United States and treasury notes is limited to a certain amount—which cannot be definitely delivered in advance—and if it should, after that amount has been reached, refuse to pay out these notes in making disbursements at the places our customs are collected, the immediate result would be that nearly all payments to the Government would be made in silver certificates, which it is bound to take, but can compel no one else to take. There would be a stream of these non-legal tender certificates constantly flowing into the treasury, and it would receive scarcely any more United States notes or treasury notes as parts of the surplus revenue, but would soon be compelled to pay out those already accumulated, or pay gold, or break down in its operations at the sub-treasuries. This result has been avoided heretofore only by paying out these notes from the treasury from time to time, when ever the character of the currency coming in indicated that the point of danger was about to be reached; and it will be necessary to pursue the same policy hereafter as long as the legal tenders are in existence. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the department to protect the treasury against excessive receipts of these certificates, it has frequently happened that they constitute more than 80 per cent. of all the payments of customs duties at New York, where more than two thirds of the total collections are made; but if the United States legal tender paper should be retired and a proper currency system adopted, gold and gold certificates and bank notes redeemable in gold will take their place in the circulation, and the Government will have no further trouble in regard to the kind of money used in either its receipts or payments. But even if this difficulty is obviated, an attempt to impose taxation upon our people sufficient in amount to enable the treasury to take up and permanently hoard all the legal tender paper, now amounting to about $485,000,000 would be the most remarkable financial experiment of modern times, while an attempt to secure by taxation within any reasonable period a sum sufficient for their redemption and cancellation as they may be received into the treasury, although not quite so impracticable as the other, would just as certainly fail to accomplish the object intended.

ONLY ONE SAFE WAY TO PROTECT THE TREASURY.

In regard to remedial measures, Secretary Carlisle says:

"There is but one safe and effectual way to protect our treasury against these demands, and that is to retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be suggested and urged with more or less plausibility, but this is the only one that will certainly remove the real cause of our troubles and give assurance of permanent protection against their recurrence in the future. This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and Treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold, whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes.

"In order to further facilitate the substitution of other currency for the retirement of legal tender notes, the National banks should be authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to ½ per centum per annum. When the National banking system was established the bonds of the United States were selling below par in the market, and there was, consequently, a sufficient reason for limiting the amount of the circulating notes authorized to be issued to 90 per cent. of the face value of the securities deposited, but this reason has long since ceased to exist, and the limitation should be removed.

"As a part of the plan for the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes, the treasury should be relieved from responsibility for the redemption of National bank notes, except worn, mutilated and defaced notes and the notes of failed banks, and each association should be required to redeem its circulation at its own office and at agencies to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, as was the case prior to the passing of the act of June 20, 1874; or if this is not considered expedient and the present system of currency redemption by the treasury is continued, the Secretary should have the power, after a future date, to be fixed in the law, to require the banks to keep their 5 per cent. redemption fund in gold coin and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds whenever circulation is to be permanently surrendered or reduced.

"Whatever objections to a National banking system may have heretofore existed, or may still exist, among our people, upon economic or other grounds, the facts must be recognized that it has been so long established, and, notwithstanding its admitted defects, has served such a useful purpose in furnishing a convenient form of currency of uniform value throughout the country, that an attempt at this time to abolish it, or materially abridge the franchises of the institutions organized under it, would not only be unsuccessful but would prove injurious agitation when the precarious condition of our fiscal affairs demands repose."

The Secretary suggests an amendment of the National Banking law, permitting National banks to establish branches for transacting a discount and deposit business, and closes his report as follows:

"It is not probable that any plan for the permanent retirement of United States notes and treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and I, therefore, respectfully urge upon Congress the propriety of prohibiting any future issues of such notes, or of National bank notes of less denominations than $10. The reasons for this recommendation have been fully stated in former reports and need not be repeated here. Such a policy would make room for the circulation of silver coins and silver certificates of small denominations, thus increasing their use among the people in the transaction of their daily business and preventing their frequent returns to and accumulation in the treasury. The large silver certificates now outstanding could be retired and canceled when received and smaller ones substituted for them, so that there would be no diminution of the small currency in circulation, and the ultimate result would be an increased use of our present stock of silver in the form of subsidiary coin or standard dollars and certificates."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Government Publications.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

TURKEY, N. C., Dec. 16, 1895.

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

Your recent reference to the Vance Memorial Volume reminds me that some of your readers may suppose that I have not been sufficiently attentive to their requests; and, therefore, I ask your permission to make an explanation.

It is the duty of the proper officials in Washington to send to Congressmen their quotas of all public documents ordered published by the Congress of which they are members; and since much of the printing has to be done after adjournment, the franking privilege is extended to the first Monday of the December following the expiration of their terms.

The Vance Memorial Volume was ordered printed the 2nd day of last March, and although I have received from the Printing Office since I came home an almost constant stream of publications, the Vance Volume has never come.

If they have not fallen into the hands of a "second-hand book dealer," Mr. Shaw will distribute them. Those who desire copies should apply to him.

Yours very truly, B. F. GRADY.

Stone Fruits.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

Peach, plum, apricot and cherry trees should now have the earth taken from around the bodies three or four inches deep, and the width of a hoe. The earth should be returned to the trees the last of February; and raised an inch above level to allow for settling. In digging about the roots, care should be used to not make any scars.

This process is intended to circumvent an injurious insect—which deposits its eggs in the soft bark just beneath the surface—by exposure of the place which it attacks; so the bark will become hard during the season when said insect is inactive.

This remedy is not specific, but is the best for general use; and helps much to preserve this class of trees.

The above "advice" would have been more timely the 1st of November; but better now than never. J. S. B.

Dec. 18th, 1895.

GARLAND, Dec. 15, 1895.

Messrs. E. C. & P. Herring have returned from a visit to the Exposition.

Mrs. J. F. McIver left last week to join Mr. McIver in Caldwell, Tex. On her way she stopped at Atlanta to take in the Exposition.

Miss Bryan, who has been teaching at Cypress Creek, has returned to Jonesboro. Her many friends regret her leaving.

Mr. Sam Cromartie and Miss Annie attended the marriage of Miss Eliza Williams, of Taylor's Bridge, and Rev. C. A. Jackson, of Wayeross, Ga., at Oak Plains Church, December 12th.

Misses Lizzie and Osie Murray, of Pocahontas, Va., visited relatives near here last week.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.

NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Since 1861 I have been a sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major U. S. Vol. & A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membranes from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils, is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. ELY'S PINEOLA BALSAM is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price of Cream Balm, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

Epps's Cocoa.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

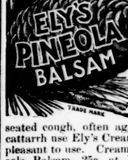
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it *quickly* abates the cough, renders expectorations easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at Druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.



ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

12-12-95 4t

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES,

LATEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS.

BANK SALE.

The remaining assets of The People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., as described below will be sold at Public Sale at the Bank Building on Hay street, in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of January, 1896.

This is an adjourned sale from June, 1895.

WM. G. LEDUC,
Receiver of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.

SCHEDULE C.—REAL ESTATE.

Piece No. 1—210 acres of land in Rockfish Township, Cumberland county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from Wm. G. LeDuc, commissioner to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated December 6, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 208, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 2—Two hundred and ten acres of land on head waters of Beaver Creek, in Cumberland county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from J. B. Starr and wife, Sophia J., to W. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., and dated November 7th, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 155, in office of Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 3—Four acres of land, a steamboat landing on Cape Fear river, in Bladen county, N. C., adjoining lands of Jonathan Melvin, John Grimes and Henry Allen, and twenty-five acres in same county lying on west side of Calvin branch, known as part of Cain tract, and all lying in Bladen county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from James W. King and wife, Emily F., and W. D. Gaster, agent, to Wm. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., dated February 20th, 1893, and recorded in book N, pages 67 and 68, office Register of Deeds of Bladen county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 4—Seventy acres of land in Carver's Creek township, Cumberland county, N. C., part of Jacob Giles' land, more particularly described in deed from R. P. Buxton and J. G. Shaw, commissioners to Wm. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., dated June 6th, 1892, and recorded in book V, page 25, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 5—House and lot in Campbellton, Cumberland county, N. C., the residence of the late L. P. Straughn, and known as the tobacco warehouse lot, more particularly described in deed from John R. McNeill and wife, Ida M., to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated Jan. 1st, 1891, recorded in book K, No. 4, page 450, office of Register of deeds for said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made. This property is sold subject

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 26, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOLLY.

Last week we made a brief reference to the President's message on the Venezuelan affair transmitted to Congress on the 17th instant, (then just to hand, and now given in another column), and declared that the people of the United States would support to the last extremity their rights as set forth therein. In common with the rest of the people—and with Congress itself, whose members, up to the reading of the message, were as ignorant as the people at large of the text of the long documents from the British Premier submitted, but not read, with the message—we accepted without question the statements of fact made by the President. Especially we accepted the plain intimation conveyed in the following extract from the message—

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundary, *takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics*, against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the *precise action* which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise,"

—as the embodiment of a fact definitely ascertained to be true by the President. That being so, we had nothing to do but to declare war upon Great Britain as soon as "the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana" had been determined "with sufficient certainty" by the commission whose appointment the President recommended. That there might be no mistake on this point, the President went to the point of adding the two last paragraphs of his message, which, it will be seen, made the distinct threat of war in case "such report is made"—that is, in case Congress should order such report to be made—and it should be "accepted."

So prevalent was this interpretation of the message that it was described by the papers and the correspondents as "a call to arms," and offers of the services of "individuals and organizations" (troops), as somewhat boastfully declared by the President's private secretary, poured in upon the President, who became the hero of the day.

That is a literal statement of the case, and it is to the everlasting credit of the people that, upon the President's solemn statement of the momentous alleged facts, they should have combined in such an universal outburst of patriotism.

Congress, like the people, was knocked off its feet by the President's cleverly arranged coup, and bills for carrying out his recommendation and for lavish expenditures for arms and other munitions of war, were rushed before its two Houses.

For the first day, the Britons and the other Europeans could not be induced to take the matter seriously, ascribing the outburst to the necessities of our domestic politics, which they are in the habit of contemplating with a sort of good humored interest. As no word, however, came from the President in rebuke of the warlike manifestations which greeted his words, a change came over the spirit of the Briton's dreams and, in the lurid language of one of our contemporaries, the "electric shock of a rude awakening" stirred his sluggish apprehension.

Meanwhile people had had time to read the letters of the British Premier and to discover for themselves the gravity of the blunder (afterwards amended to read "crime") which the New York World, alone of all the papers enjoying access to these documents, had from the first pointed out as the real nature of the President's act. It was discovered that Lord Salisbury had distinctly agreed to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims to tracts of territory containing gold fields of untold value, and that he drew the line only at such claims as were "based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century," and such as "the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals" for the arbitration of. Such, for example, we may infer, as the claim of a foreign power that the United States should submit to arbitration their title to one of the States of the Union.

Concurrently with the enlightenment of the people, the President received a blow in the house of his friends—whence he has been deriving his chief power to control the "ofttimes violent people" over whom Mr. Bayard described him as ruling—that staggered him. A panic seized Wall Street that has not been equalled since Black Friday in 1873, and the values of stocks had dropped nearly 500 millions in the twinkling of an eye. Curses were hurled at him, and such epithets as "traitor," "crazy man" and the like came from his allies of the day before.

The effect upon the President was almost ludicrous. Upon receiving news from one of his trusty lieutenants who had been sent to Wall Street, and who returned during Friday with news and messages therefrom, he hastily penned the helpless appeal to Congress, which the reader will find in another column, and which caught that body just as it was about to adjourn Friday afternoon.

The humiliating result of a week of unparralleled excitement, that began with the "call to arms," is that we find the President meekly telling Mr. John R. Morris, as stated upon authority, that the commission may find England to be right, and that "then we will drop the whole matter"!

It would seem to be the act of a madman to do what the President has done—to incite the people to acts that brought us to the verge of war, and a war that would be the most calamitous the mind can conceive of. Such one would be justified in believing it, were it not for the method with which the theatrical act was prepared. Lord Salisbury's letters must have been received in cipher by cable from Mr. Bayard the day after their date (November 26th.) They should have been laid before Congress—confidentially, if necessary—at once. Instead, Congress and the people were completely thrown off their guard by the apparent demonstration made by the President that he regarded the issue raised by the letters as not serious, when he left them behind to go on a hunting expedition. The effect was heightened by the suddenness with which he hurled his message at Congress—before, even, he was supposed to have rested from his trip.

As to the action of Congress, we do not agree with ex-President Harrison that its members acted "like fools." Unless they were prepared to impeach the President, we do not see how they could take any other course than to vote the commission asked for by him. In international affairs the officials of the nation, at least, must ordinarily present a united front. It is this necessity which renders the presence of a crack-brained, or a corrupt, man at the throttle so dangerous to the public safety.

It will be many a year before the country can recover the prestige which the President's folly has caused to be dimmed in the eyes of the world.

As to the President himself, he seems to have played for a great stake, and lost.

It is hardly too much to say that the prompt action of the New York World prevented war with England.

* * *

Think of our petty army and navy in comparison with Britain's. Yet, because of the dishonesty, extravagance and inefficiency of our officials, past and present, it costs us more to run our government than the English theirs.

* * *

The continental journals say that Mr. Cleveland has "written himself down an ass." They are mistaken; he is a very long-headed (not long-eared) man. "Your Uncle Grover," as his admirers like to call him, knows what is good for himself, however bad it may be for the people.

The President's Venezuelan Message.

The President on December 17 transmitted to Congress the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain with regard to Venezuela, together with the following special message:

To the Congress:

In my annual message addressed to the Congress on the 3d instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to Her Britanic Majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States; that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

Assuming therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country."

Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar if not exclusive relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suiter before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The Prime Minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: "In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date." He further declares: "Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law."

Again he says: "They (Her Majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change."

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress and that it was directly related to the pending controversy, and without any convictions as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions in this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feeling toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present conditions does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissable by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundaries which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive and who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations, I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

Official Statement by Private Secretary Thurber the Morning After the Message.

"The President has received many communications on the subject of his message, by mail and telegraph. These have been coming since last night and are still being received. We have telegrams from Maine and California, from Michigan and Louisiana; indeed, from every State and Territory. In addition to these there have been a number of tenders of service from organizations and individuals."

A Grave Blunder.

N. Y. World, Dec. 18.]

President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan matter is a serious blunder. It is a blunder because it is based upon a wrong conception, because it is not sustained by international law or usage, and because it places the United States in a false position.

The President in his message, like Secretary Olney in his despatches, assumes that the policy of Great Britain in Venezuela involves a menace to this country. The President says that "the doctrine (of Monroe) upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government."

This is the conception of the situation upon which the President bases his threat of war. It is the only conception that could justify our intervention in South America or warrant the extraordinary attitude of the President. For as the eminent international lawyer, James C. Carter, said in an address a few days ago, "We shall be justified in interfering and enforcing the Monroe doctrine by force on an attempt of a European power which would really endanger us." To interfere in South America and bring on a war between the two great, free and highly civilized nations on any account less serious than a menace such as the President describes, would be the monumental crime of the century.

Are our "peace and safety as a nation," the "integrity of our free institutions" and "the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government" threatened by an extension, however unwarranted and arbitrary, of the English possessions in Venezuela? The preposterous nature of this jingo bugaboo is sufficiently indicated by pointing to Canada and to British Columbia, on our border. England is not a "foreign nation" in this hemisphere. Great Britain owns more territory on this continent than we do. She was here before we were a nation. If she had the hostile intentions which the President's words impute, did she need to wait for a boundary dispute in distant Venezuela, with a hybrid race, to assail us or to menace our republican institutions?

The assumption is absurd. And with it falls the structure of ponderously patriotic rhetoric reared upon it by the President.

It is a grave blunder to put this Government in the attitude of threatening war unless we mean it and are prepared for it and can appeal hopefully to the sympathies of the civilized world in making it. Do these conditions exist? Will any of the Senators who applauded the President's message yesterday seriously affirm that they do? If these conditions do not exist, what remains for us except a few weeks or months of bluster and a more or less graceful backdown?

"Hitherto," says James C. Carter, the great lawyer and a friend of President Cleveland, "the assertions of the United States on international rights have been just. When she has been compelled to go to war in their defense she was just and has had the sympathy of mankind on her side. Let us be careful to do nothing which will bring upon the world the calamities of war."

Folly or Madness or Corruption.

N. Y. World.]

President Cleveland either means war in the contingency which he has foreshadowed or he does not. If he does not he is playing with fire. If he does he has assumed the gravest responsibility for the slightest cause of any President that the country has ever had. He has evoked either a storm of war or a storm of ridicule.

Blaine lost the Presidency by his jingoism. That was the last straw that broke the people's confidence. Has history really lost the habit of repeating itself? Can the remnants of the third-term load bear the addition of a "brilliant foreign policy?"

If this country must have a war why not interfere in Cuba? There is a brave band of patriots close to our doors struggling for freedom and the right to govern themselves, just as our revolutionary fathers did. Cuba annexed or as a friendly, independent nation would be worth more to the United States than a dozen Venezuelas. A war with Cuba, if there must be bloodletting, would at least have reason in it. A war with England about a Gringo-Jingo boundary in South America would not.

Relative Strength of the Navies.

N. Y. World.]

The United States has one first class battle ship—the Indiana—ready for service, and two others—the Massachusetts and the Oregon—which could be completed within two months. Each of these ships is superior to any ship that England has afloat so far as battery power and armor are concerned. The best British battle ships—those of the Majestic class, and even those of the Royal Sovereign class—have a slight advantage in point of speed and coal carrying capacity, but these two features would exert far less influence upon the result of a battle than would the Indiana's heavier gun fire.

ONE SUPERIOR FEATURE.

In one respect the English vessels have a slight advantage over the American—namely, in the rapid fire character of their 6 inch guns, which could be fired about twice as fast as the Indiana's 6 inch rifles.

Opposed to the Indiana, the Massachusetts and the Oregon, Great Britain has nineteen first class armored ships as follows:—The Majestic and the Magnificent, of 14,900 tons; the Empress of India, the Hood, the Ramillies, the Repulse; the Resolution, the Revenge, the Royal Oak, and the Royal Sovereign, of 14,150 tons; the Nile and the Trafalgar, of 11,940 tons; the Benbow, of 11,500 tons; the Anson, the Camperdown, the Howe, and the Rodney, of 10,600 tons; the Sans Pareil, of 10,470 tons, and the Collingwood, of 9,500 tons.

The Texas, the Monterey and possibly the Maine, may be considered second class battle ships of the United States available for duty. They may be compared with the following list of three British vessels:—The Renown, of 12,350 tons, and the Barfleur and the Centurion, of 10,500 tons. The British ships in this class would be superior in most respects to the United States vessels with which they are compared.

ONLY A FEW OTHER ARMOR CLADS.

The remaining armored ships that the United States could send to sea in the event of need are the New York, of 8,250 tons; the Puritan of 6,060 tons, and the Amphitrite, Maintonomoh and Terror, coast defence monitors, of 3,090 tons.

Against these may be set Great Britain's heterogeneous lot of armored ships, ranging from the modern armored vessels of the Australia class, of 5,600 tons, armed with modern breech loading rifles, to the old timers, like the Agememnon, Agincourt and Alexandra, which, though they are much larger, have muzzle loading rifles. This list includes the seven vessels of the Australia class and thirty three more or less obsolete vessels, none of which would be available to attack our coasts.

The United States has thirteen old style monitors of no use for offence or defence, and Great Britain has an equal number of somewhat similar coast defenders.

It appears, therefore, that the United States has eleven armored vessels available for defence, while Great Britain can send against us twenty-nine battle ships and armored cruisers.

FOUR TIMES AS MANY CRUISERS.

Of modern cruisers having more than 2,000 tons displacement the United States has available for service only fourteen, while Great Britain has fifty-nine. The vessels of smaller size—except torpedo boats and torpedo catchers—would cut little figure in war, and they need not be considered.

The United States has only two torpedo boats. Great Britain has forty-two torpedo catchers and 147 torpedo boats in service or ready to be commissioned. The "catchers" are capable of doing very effective service on an enemy's coast, as they would be available to clear channels and harrass the smaller cities on the seaboard.

If Great Britain should go to war with the United States she would not be under the necessity of operating at a distance from her base of supplies. Halifax and Bermuda are only a few hundreds of miles distant, and St. Lucia and other West Indies ports are stored with supplies for the British navy. There are docks at both Bermuda and Halifax capable of taking in the largest ships for repairs, and coal in enormous quantities is already in store at these points. The United States has no coaling stations outside of its own territory.

According to Secretary Herbert, the strength of the British navy in officers and men for the present fiscal year is 88,850, including the Royal Marines. The United States navy, including also the marine corps, contains only 13,460 officers and men.

New York Sun.]

More than any other class of people, the navy officers recognize the strength of Great Britain in the West Indies and the great advantages she would have over this country in event of actual war. The leading men of the service are of the opinion that, should international relations be ruptured, England's first move would be to occupy Venezuela, and that if the United States determined to oppose occupation the war would have to be carried on most certainly on this territory. Great Britain, they all contend, would have no trouble and would run no danger in landing thousands of men in the territory, while the present available force of this country on the sea would be insufficient and inadequate to afford protection to transports. Great Britain, every officer in the navy knows, has powerful military stations within a few days' sail of La Guayra, and her supplies at these points are almost inexhaustible. No comparison between the fighting forces of the two countries on the seas can be made without its becoming vividly apparent that, as at present constituted, the American navy would be hardly a match for the British fleets now in the Atlantic between Halifax and Venezuela. The files of the Naval Intelligence Office show that while there are no battle ships attached to the fleet, the cruisers are innumerable; and most of them are good as some of our best. As fighting machines of their class they are the equal to vessels of the Raleigh and Cincinnati type, but she has no vessels at the station comparable with either the New York or Columbia. The British Channel fleet, however, is understood to be now well mobilized and in excellent condition, and was prepared for active service some weeks ago, presumably for duty in the Mediterranean in event of further trouble in Turkey. While Great Britain could send powerful fleets and thousands of men to Venezuela in two weeks, naval officers here assert with a degree of positiveness which leaves no doubt of the apprehension they feel, that this country probably would not be able to get a man there if England once anchored her fleets at La Guayra. Her strength in the West Indies at present is a matter of some little question, but information that has come to the Navy Department from intelligence officers on ships visiting the islands last winter show that at St. Lucia she has one of the most powerful military stations outside of Great Britain. Not even Gibraltar is said to be better fortified, or to have more ample arrangements for caring for large bodies of men, and for affording absolute protection to any fleet she might send into its landlocked harbor, with anchorage sufficient for the largest battle ships.

THE PRESIDENT AGHAST AT THE RESULT OF HIS MESSAGE.

His Appeal to Congress

Late in the afternoon on Friday, overcome by the news from Wall street, the President sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress:

In my last annual message the evils of our financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of government gold were explained. It was therein stated that after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds amounting to more than $162,000,000, such reserve then amounted to but little more than $79,000,000, that about $16,000,000 had been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message and that quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future were predicted.

The contingency then feared has reached us and the withdrawals of gold since the communication referred to, and others that appear inevitable, threaten such a depletion in our government gold reserve as brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection. This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles.

PATRIOTISM OF LESS VALUE THAN THE GOLD STANDARD.

We are in the midst of another season of perplexity caused by our dangerous and fatuous financial operations. These may be expected to recur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. If in this particular instance our predicament is at all influenced by a recent insistence upon the position we should occupy in our relation to certain questions concerning our foreign policy, this furnishes a signal and impressive warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy. Of course there can be no doubt in any thoughtful mind as to the complete solvency of our nation nor can there be any just apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world. We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasoning and must be taken into account in all efforts to avert public loss and the sacrifice of our people's interests.

HE SHOULD HAVE PROMULGATED HIS PLAN WHEN THE DEMOCRATS CONTROLLED.

The real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme. Pending that the executive branch of the government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people.

DUCK HUNTING FOR HIMSELF, BUT NO HOLIDAY FOR CONGRESS.

In view, however, of the peculiar situation confronting us, I have ventured to herein express the earnest hope that congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has by legislative enactment or declaration, done something not only to remind those apprehensive among our people that the resources of this government and a scrupulous regard for honest dealing, afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens, the ability and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstance, every obligation incurred, does not admit of question.

I ask at the hands of the congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give, to prevent in a time of fear and appression, any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds, or the impairment of our public credit, in an effort by executive action to relieve the dangers of the present emergency.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion, Washington,
December 20, 1895.

Social Functions of the Week Before Christmas.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

"At Christmastide the open hand
Scatters its bounty o'er sea and land.
And none are left to grieve alone,
For Love is heaven, and claims its own."
—Margaret E. Sangster.

So fair and bright a Christmas was yesterday that not even the combined efforts of horn, fire-crackers, and small boy, which began at nightfall on Christmas eve and is lasting still could materially mar its beauty.

The happy faced gathering in the afternoon of the poorer classes from Cambellton and across the river at St. Phillip's Chapel, was enough to more than repay those who had given time and thought to carrying this, the year's dearest festival among these people.

At 4 the service began and children of all sizes and descriptions, young men and maidens, and mothers with infants in arms filled the little church till there was no more standing room, and some were left to exchange Xmas greetings on the rail road track outside.

After the service, the choir marched singing, out through the east door followed by the congregation, around to the front, and, as they again entered, each stopped in turn beside a representation of the cave which was used for a stable at Bethelehem, before which, until now a curtain had been drawn, and as they looked at the moss grown cave, and manger inside, each was given a bag of candy.

This part of the ceremony over gifts were presented by the teachers of St. Andrews and St. Phillips Sunday schools and there was a world of pleasure in the faces of the recipients.

Before the festivities were finished however, the Rector, Mr. Starr, was presented by his congregation with a pair of gloves and a pair of uppers in token of their appreciation of his faithful work among them.

At seven, in the evening, the Episcopal Sunday School assembled in St. John's Church for their Xmas service and many older members of the congregation were there. After a short service replete with Xmas carols, and a few appropriate remarks from the Rector, the children marched out singing as they went and in a few moments the Sunday School room behind was full to overflowing. In full view, with long white beard and snow covered clothes was

"One little old fellow so lively and quick
One knew in a moment he must be St. Nick."

Then, one small heretic was heard to whisper, "That's Mr. Weldon Huske," but the dear old soul soon gave practical evidence that he was a bona fide Santa Claus, by the many pretty gifts he presented.

"New Year's Day well spent
Brings a year of content,"

and how could one better spend it than by attending the candy stew to be given in the old Court House building from three to four, under the auspices of the Woman's Monument Association, and under the especial management of Miss Bert Watson and Miss Carrie Hawley. Young and old are invited most cordially to come, and ten cents will give one admission to a very charming afternoon. Many varieties of amusement as yet veiled in mystery, are being prepared for, and it is hoped that every one will join in making the entertainment a social and financial success.

***

The literary afternoon at Mrs. MacRae's last Thursday was pleasantly spent in the discussion of the personality and works of Kate Douglas Wiggin, who, though her late marriage has made her Mrs. Riggs, still writes under her former name. "Huldah, a Prophetess," one of her clever magazine stories, was read by Mrs. Lilly, and, by Miss Georgia Worth, a pleasant sketch of her life.

Miss Williams, formerly of Hillsboro, who was appointed for the authors works, being unavoidably absent, the following fruit of her fertile pen was read by the President:

"EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT."

I have struggled to invoke the muse,
"She cometh not"—she did not choose!
The wily elf has flown afar
And I am left with "gate ajar."
Through that gate, with other thought,
Our subject sketch who really ought
To have played her part by staying in,
Is out I fear on a giddy spin!
I can only catch, through a wintry sky,
The "Christmas Carol," clear and high—
And "Patsy" seems to join the song!
From the "Village Tower," loud and strong
The joy bells their message send:—
The "Cathedral Courtship" has reached its end!

Two loving hearts are joined as one
So, "Timothy's Quest" need ne'er begun!
And sweet "Polly Oliver," with eyes of blue,
Looks brightly up and asks:—"Is it true
That Kate Douglas Wiggin with all her Riggs
Is over the ocean and care not two figs
If you scribble away with main and with
might?"
Yes! dear little Polly, we know you are right,
So we'll bid the sweet Bells a hearty Good Night.

This meeting of the society was marked by the first appearance of a man upon its horizon and the seemly behavior and appreciation of this honored guest caused a movement to issue a general invitation to its men friends to attend some one of its future meetings.

Anthony Hope will be the next subject for discussion.

***

The Whist Club met Friday night at Mrs. T. M. Hunter's, on Dick street, and a very pleasant evening was the result.

***

In Dr. McGougan's office Monday, a few friends gathered to witness the marriage of Mrs. Molly Parks, of Hope Mills No. 2, to Mr. A. P. Harrington, Mr. John Smith, J. P., officiating.

The OBSERVER reporter arrived just in time to see the happy Christmas bride and groom descend the stairs, followed by the rest of the wedding party.

***

On Maiden Lane last Saturday, at the residence of Mrs. Weeden a beautiful reception was given which lasted from four to half past eight o'clock. In the hall, a sparkling punch bowl was surrounded by a profusion of ferns and other growing plants, while behind it stood Miss Margaretta McNeill with a background of stately oleander which threw out the dainty blue of her gown and the blonde prettiness of her face with pleasing effect.

From the reception room where Mr. and Mrs. Weedon and Miss Lineberry received their throng of guests one was borne with much grace of manner by Miss Lilly Slocomb, who charmingly pretty in white and blue, into the room beyond where a pretty tea table was reigned over by Miss Ellen Underwood, who has returned for the holidays from St. Marys.

Misses Kate and Bessie Underwood were also among the receivers and a handsomer trio than these three dark haired sisters could scarcely be found. Through the open door, the next room presented a charming picture. Wreaths of Christmas greens festooned the walls, while the centre table was handsomely decorated in violets and yellow ribbon, and Miss Alexander in a becoming yellow gown with Miss Estelle Carr in pink and white and which well accorded with the pink and white of her complexion, served the guests most delightfully.

Most of the young ladies who assisted Mrs. Weeden at her charming entertainment are not yet debutantes, but when they do make their appearance on the carpet, those who linger there may look to their laurels.

MARY S. MACRAE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONDS WANTED.—County, Town or K. of P. Apply to CHAS. GLOVER.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Rheumatism

Gout, and all diseases which are caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood, are promptly relieved and effectually banished from the system by LINCOLN Lithia Water, the greatest of all natural mineral waters containing bicarbonate of Lithia.

LINCOLN Lithia Water is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles — $5.00 F. O. B. at Springs.

LINCOLN LITHIA INN open all the year. First-class in all its appointments.

Pamphlet containing full information mailed free upon request.

THE LINCOLN LITHIA WATER CO. Lincolnton, N. C.

"Lincoln Lithia Water has been used quite extensively in this hospital during the last twelve months. The most happy results have followed its use in chronic rheumatic complaints, and in vesical and urethral irritation where there was frequent and painful urination with hyper-acidity of the urine. In the latter class of cases its action has been prompt in giving relief.

"The various standard Lithia Waters have been used in this hospital, but I place the Lincoln Lithia Water second to none of them."

B. D. EVANS, M. D.,
Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital.

Lincoln LITHIA WATER

LUMBER BRIDGE, Dec. 24th, 1895.

The military company left for the Exposition Thursday evening accompanied by chaplain P. R. Law, Mr. John H. McEachern and daughters Misses Flora and Julia, and Dr. Smith, of St. Paul.

For several weeks, at odd intervals, Miss Sudie H. Gay and Miss Mary McArthur have been doing some hard work drilling their pupils for the concert of last Friday night and it is gratifying to them to know that their efforts were successful and were appreciated. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, declamations, recitations and dialogues.

The principal of the school announced that work would be resumed the first Monday in January.

Much to the regret of his friends Mr. Fairley Ray was called home Friday morning by sickness of his father. We are sorry to hear that his father is dead. Mr. Ray lived in Cumberland about 8 miles from Aberdeen. He was about 82 years of age.

Among the visitors this week were: Misses Mary K McPhail, Cora Rozier, Della McGeachy, Fannie and Mary Elize McQueen, Jennie McArthur, Estelle Martin, Normie and Annie Black, Mollie Lamont, Fannie Dixon; Messrs J. S. McGeachy, Robert Shaw, of Pender, John Shaw, R. H. Dye, C. D. Alford, Emmett Pemberton, Hector McNeill and Henry Harris.

The Populist-Republican Deal.

The deal the republican Senators made with the populists, says an exchange, could not be kept a secret. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the renegade republican who calls himself a populist, made the deal, and he gets the lion's share of the price—the chairmanship of the Pacific Railroad Committee, which promises to be one of the most important in the Senate this session. The populists will not vote with the republicans to reorganize the Senate. That would be too hard to explain to their constituents. They will nominate their own officers of the Senate, and after voting for them on one ballot they will go out—to get lunch or for some other purpose—leaving the republicans free to elect their officers on the next ballot.

Literary Notes.

Edward Bok's book, "Successward," has exhausted its first edition of 5,000 copies, with orders in the publisher's hands for several hundred copies of the second edition, which is now being printed. An English edition of the book is published in London this week, simultaneously with a special reprint in Edinburgh.

Jerome K. Jerome's new story has the striking title of "Blase Billy." It will be published in the January issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

Mary Anderson will tell in her autobiographical paper in the January *Ladies' Home Journal* how and where she made her first success on the stage, and of General Sherman's, General Grant's, Edwin Booth's and Dom Pedro's most encouraging commendation of her early efforts as an actress.

Grateful Women Write Us Letters.

From every corner of the country come thankful letters written by those who have been lifted into cheerful, vigorous, healthy strength by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Thousands on thousands of women have been relieved of the nerve-nagging drag of weakness and pain.

They have been made better wives and better mothers by having perfect health restored, and without the humiliating exposure of examinations so generally insisted on by physicians.

The stereotyped treatment by "local applications" is seldom necessary, and there is no reason why modest, sensitive women need submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of purely vegetable composition and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It exerts a wonderful soothing, healing and strengthening power over woman's delicate organism. It is an invigorating tonic for the whole system, and is almost an infallible specific for the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of woman.

To these causes may be traced the trouble of tired, nervous, irritable, worn-out women. Careless, easy-going doctors frequently treat their women patients for biliousness, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles, when the real sickness is in the organs distinctly feminine, and no help can come till they are made perfectly strong and healthy in both structure and function which is brought about in due time, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Prescribed for 30 years by Dr. Pierce.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health.

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Cure all Liver Troubles.

Buckler's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Sin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle the Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Beware of that constant cough and loss of flesh which indicates decline and sure consumption. Help yourself while there is yet time by taking Johnson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Pleasing to the taste. Fint bottle, $1 00. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Rheumatism and scrofulous diseases find no home where there is a vigorous circulation of pure blood. Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery make pure blood. Note the price, large bottles, 50 cts. Sold by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Here is a diamond, here a piece of charcoal. Both carbon; yet between them stands the mightiest of magicians—Nature. The one on your table, and your own body; elementally the same; yet between the two stands the digestion, the arbiter of growth or decline, life or death.

We cannot make a diamond; we cannot make flesh, blood and bone. No. But by means of the Shaker Digestive Cordial we can enable the stomach to digest food which would otherwise ferment and poison the system. In all forms of dyspepsia and incipient consumption, with weakness, loss of flesh, thin blood, nervous prostration the Cordial is the successful remedy. Taken with food it relieves at once. It nourishes,

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 26, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
J. C. HAIGH—Bank Statement
J. W. INGOLD—J. W. Harper Whisky.
THE NATIONAL COLLECTION AGENCY—For Sale.
WALTER WATSON—For Rent, Fayetteville Hotel Stables.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—Watch for Announcement of New Year Offerings.

Rev. L. L. Nash will arrive in this city to-morrow on the 10:30 train from Wilmington, and will preach his opening sermon at Hay Street Methodist Church Sunday.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Chas. A. Rankin to Miss Eattie Cromartie Sutton at the Hay Street Methodist Church in this city next Thursday evening.

The great annual 71st Tournament which begins to-morrow at 11 o'clock, promises to be a grand affair. A large number of people from this city will attend.

The most dangerous thing that a pedestrian has to encounter in this city at night is open gates. One can get seriously hurt, as in fact several have, by this gross disregard for the safety of others. We would greatly prefer meeting a highwayman to running into a picket gate. A fine should be imposed upon everyone leaving a gate open, or better still, an ordinance should be passed requiring gates to open on the inside of the yard.

The Express Robbery.

Nothing has been heard of the men who robbed express agent Grier of $950 at Roseboro last week. Grier says that some one knocked at his door about midnight and upon opening it he was confronted by two masked men with pistols, who demanded the sum of money they said they knew he had received that day from a firm for the purpose of forwarding. Grier opened the safe and gave the men the money. He could not describe with accuracy either man.

Mr. J. J. Crosswell informs us that he is on the track of the robbers and that nothing will be left undone to convict them.

Christmas Day.

Yesterday, Christmas Day, passed off very quietly in this city. Although there were a number of people in town only one or two men were under the influence of whisky.

The usual blowing of horns and popping of cannon crackers was accompanied by the barking of hounds and the excited whimper of pointers and setters, as the different parties left for the field of sport.

It was an ideal day, although not an ideal Christmas day, the weather being as balmy as during the month of May.

Several accidents of a more or less serious nature were caused by the premature explosion of cannon crackers. Mr. Albert Ellis and Master Walter Lambeth both had their right hands fearfully lacerated, and Master James Taylor was painfully burned about the face.

The Colored Normal School.

Thursday of last week the local editor visited the State Colored Normal School, on Gillespie street, and was cordially received by the Principal, E. E. Smith, and his able assistant, Prof Simpson. Prof. Smith is one of the most learned colored men in the South, and under Cleveland's former administration was Minister to Liberia. He is doing a splendid work here, as this writer can well attest.

The pupils, about 135, neat looking boys and girls, marched into the large hall on the second floor to the accompaniment of a piano, and getting opposite their seats, at the sound of a gong sat down. The writer then made them a short address which they very courteously applauded, after which they sang several songs admirably. Almost one hundred voices kept perfect time and made excellent music. A series of questions was then asked them in mental arithmetic, geography, Latin and other branches, and were answered with accuracy and rapidity. The most perfect decorum was maintained and great respect was shown by the pupils for their teachers.

Rev. B. R. Hall.

The Durham correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer pays the following high compliment to our former townsman Rev. B. R. Hall, who has been recently made the presiding elder of the Washington District:

For the past two years Mr. Hall has been a pastor of Trinity Church, and has done a great work for the cause of Christ. He came among this people not as an entire stranger, many of them having known him from the beginning of his ministry; but his wonderful gifts of head and heart were unknown then to even his most intimate friends. From the day he reached Durham to the present time, by his strong Gospel sermons, intellectual endowments, warm, generous heart and jovial commingling with all people, he has drawn around him a coterie of friends that will live through time.

His career in the ministry has been marked by one continuous round of successes. He joined conference at Wilmington in 1885. Twenty-five years in the itinerancy, four years of the time on circuits, two years district work and fourteen years serving important stations, such as Wilmington, Statesville, Shelby, Goldsboro and Durham. Again he has been given the important work of presiding elder. That the work will be efficiently and faithfully done, none who know him will doubt.

The prayers and best wishes of the Durham people go with him to his new field of labor.

Since the above was put in type, Mr. Hall has arrived in the city. His new duties permit his returning to his old home, and he will reside on his plantation across the river. Our people are delighted to welcome him back.

Mr. Jno. Underwood, of Charlotte, is in the city.

A Tragedy at Hope Mills.

Mr. Duncan Lamont, the Hope Mills druggist, shot Mr. Chas. Wishart and then committed suicide by taking poison Saturday night. Corn whisky was the cause of the trouble.

Lamont, Wishart and a young man named Graham drove to a distillery near Hope Mills Saturday evening and procured a half gallon of whisky apiece. When they got back Lamont suggested that they go into his drug store and take a drink. While in the store a dispute arose about the whisky, Lamont accusing Wishart of tampering with his jug. From words they got to blows and finally Lamont drew a pistol from under the counter and snapped it at his antagonist, but it failed to explode. Graham jumped in and parted them and Lamont put his pistol up. Wishart walked towards the door and at the entrance turned and cursed Lamont, whereupon the latter again drew his pistol and fired, this time with effect, the ball cutting a vein in Wishart's neck from which blood gushed copiously.

Graham and a darky named Yank Nixon, who was also present during the fracas, took the wounded man to Dr. McDougald, in whose charge they left him. They then went and informed a magistrate, who issued a warrant for Lamont's arrest. The warrant was not served that night as Lamont could not be found.

Sunday morning Dr. Cavendish, a former partner in the drug store, Mr. Jas. H. Johnson the attorney, Deputy Sheriff Yarborough and Dr. McDougald entered the building and found Lamont lying on the floor in a dazed condition. They at once saw that the man had taken posion and had him removed to the Johnson Hotel and set about to restore him. But all the efforts of his numerous friends were of no avail, and in a few hours he died. Lamont, several years ago, had a fit of melancholia and it is supposed that during a like attack brought on by the shooting he took the poison. Dr. Highsmith, the coroner, was summoned and empannelled a jury, who, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of suicide.

Wishart, we learn, will soon recover from his wounds.

It is certainly a very unfortunate affair, as young Lamont was thought well of in Hope Mills and made many friends during his short stay there.

Pastoral Changes.

At the recent annual session of the North Carolina Conference, held in Elizabeth City, N. C., Rev. R. A. Willis was appointed Pastor of Grace Church, Wilmington, N. C. For the past two years Mr. Willis has served with ability and zeal as Pastor of Hay Street Methodist Church, this city, during which time he has won the respect and admiration of all who know him. It is with peculiar regret that we lose him and his charming family from our midst, though our loss is Wilmington's gain. The charge to which he goes is, we believe, considered the best in the Conference, and it is therefore a fitting recognition of his abilities as a preacher and excellence as a pastor that he should be selected for the important place to which he is appointed.

Rev. L. L. Nash, D. D., succeeds to the pastorate of the church here. Dr. Nash is well known throughout the State, and indeed throughout Southern Methodism. His herculean efforts in behalf of Central Church, Raleigh, which he built; Fifth Street, Wilmington, and other charges where he has served, are matters of church history. The newspapers of Richmond and Norfolk, Va., recently contained extended notices of sermons preached by him in these two cities, which formed the subject of favorable comment on all sides. The Elizabeth City Economist, which published a daily account of the Conference proceedings, has this to say of him:

Rev. L. L. Nash is a fine specimen of well developed manhood. He was an active and influential member of the Conference, and appeared to be well posted upon all the questions that were discussed. He advocated the selection of Kinston as the next place for the Conference to meet, and his speech was very effective. This distinguished, clerical member of the Conference is a familiar name in North Carolina. He has been on the Wilmington and Newbern districts and has been universally beloved in both of them. To an imposing personality his mental equipment is a powerful adjunct. He is often heard in debate and always with power and effect.

That he will prove a potent factor in the advancement of the Master's cause, and the upbuilding of Methodism in the community, and that he will receive a warm welcome at the hands of our people on his arrival here next week, may be confidently predicted.

Destruction of Union Home School.

The Union Home School in Moore county, of which Prof. Kelly is the excellent Superintendent, was recently destroyed by fire. The building was a tall wooden structure consisting of a basement and two floors. The basement contained the cook and dining rooms; the first floor contained the school and recitation rooms and the superintendent's office; the music and art departments were in the social hall on the second floor, adjoining which were two bed rooms.

About eight o'clock Friday night the fire was discovered in the basement. It is supposed to have caught from a flue in the cook room. Heroic efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but to no avail, and in less than twenty minutes no person could enter the building.

In an hour and a half from the time the fire started the academy was a heap of smouldering coals.

The Sanford Express says the loss is about $2,000.

The school will open January 6th in a building near the dormitories and the work of rebuilding the academy will commence as soon as possible.

The body of Mr. Stacey Pearce, son of our old friend, Mr. B. F. Pearce, who died in Georgia Tuesday, was to have arrived in this city this morning, but for some unexplained reason, did not reach here.

The Terrible Disaster at Egypt.

One of the most terrible catastrophes that this State has known, occurred at Egypt, about 42 miles northwest of this city, last Thursday. A fire damp gas explosion in the Cumnock coal mines caused the death of forty three men.

Passengers who arrived here on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway said that the scene from the train was terrible.

The Sanford Express says:

At 9 o'clock Thursday a fire-damp or gas explosion occurred in the Cumnock coal mines six miles west of Sanford with fatal result. Upon learning of the terrible disaster, an Express reporter left at once for the scene. He reached Cumnock about 12:30 and found a large crowd of highly excited people around the mines eager to learn the result of the explosion.

The particulars as learned by the reporter are about as follows: At an early hour a force of hands numbering sixty-seven men went down into the mines to work. About the hour of nine the people of Cumnock and surrounding community were startled by a heavy, dull noise, sounding like an earthquake, in the direction of the mines. They knew that it was an explosion and hastened to the scene. For some time they were unable to gain any tidings from below. After pumping fresh air into the shaft, several miners were prevailed upon to venture down and investigate. In a short time twenty-five men from slopes No. 2 and 3 came up. Five or six of them were pretty badly burned and bruised about the face and hands. Physicians were called in and dressed their wounds. The searching party could not enter slope No. 1, owing to fire-damp. They were nearly overcome several times and finally had to abandon the search and come out of the mines. After pumping more air into the shaft, they went down again and this time their search was rewarded. When they entered slope No. 1, they were greeted by a most horrible and ghastly sight. Dead men, fearfully mutilated were found scattered around in every direction. The searching party left the dead bodies in the mine and came up and reported to the Superintendent.

Ten or twelve miners with well trimmed lanterns, entered the cage about 4 o'clock and went down to extricate and bring up the bodies of the dead men. Some thought they would return in a few minutes with the lifeless forms of the unfortunate miners. Time passed on and nothing could be heard but the sobs of bereaved mothers, wives and sisters and the throbbing of the great engines and boilers. The suspense was agonizing and people crowded around the mouth of the shaft hoping to get a glimpse of those brave men who went to rescue the bodies of the dead. The reporter learned that the bodies would not be brought up before night. At one o'clock yesterday morning the first two bodies arrived. Others followed in close succession, and by 5 P. M. thirty-seven corpses lay in row near the mines.

Coal cars were blown from the track and piled up, caused by the explosion of dynamite that had been left in the mine.

The mine is now owned by the Langdon-Henzey Mining Company, which is composed of Pennsylvania capitalists. Several of the head men in the mines are from that State.

The company has spent several hundred thousand dollars in improving the plant, and it seemed to have a brighter future than ever before.

The company furnishes coal for the Seaboard Air Line engines, and was beginning to ship coal to Wilmington to be used by ocean steamers. A hundred and fifty tons a day is the average production of the mines.

Five of the white men were from Pennsylvania, two from Ohio, four from New York, and the others were North Carolinians. Several of them were born and reared in Chatham county. The majority of them were married and had families. The negroes were all natives of North Carolina, and several of them were married men with families.

People and their Movements.

Mr. D. McD. Grady spent Christmas with his family.

Mrs. Carrie Harrell has returned from New York City.

Mr. Ed Overbaugh is at home for the Xmas holidays.

Mr. Claude Haigh, of New York, is at home for a few days.

Mr. Jackson Prior spent Xmas with his sister, Mrs. S. C. Rankin.

Miss Lawrason, of Little River Academy, was in the city shopping Monday.

Miss Katie D. McKethan has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Purdie, in Bladen.

Mr. Robt. Williams, of Cottonade, is is spending Christmas with his family in Wilmington.

Miss Isabella Fairley, of Manchester, has been visiting Miss Eliza Williams on Gillespie street.

Misses Mamie and Lucy Bidgood, of Virginia, are visiting Mrs. R. W. Bidgood on Haymount.

Miss Jane Mallett has returned from Chapel Hill where she has been spending several months.

Misses Etta and Sallie Brown, of the Salem Female Seminary, are spending the Xmas holidays at home.

Misses Ellen and Lizzie Underwood, who are attending St. Mary's, Raleigh, are at home for the holidays.

Mr. Alex Fairley and wife, of Tarboro, are spending Christmas at Mr. Fairley's old home in Manchester.

Messrs. Leslie Evans and Thos. Kenan, of the University of North Carolina, are at home for the Christmas holidays.

Miss Urbie Myrover, a student of the State Female Normal and Industrial College, is spending Christmas holiday at home.

Mrs. H. R. Horne and her aunt, Mrs. C. D. Hill, of Pittsboro, are visiting the Atlanta Exposition. They will visit Mrs. Haslam, Mrs. Horne's sister at Marshallville, before returning.

"The Stowaway" which appears in this city to-night, belongs to the class of fine old English melodramas, amplified and intensified by the realism of accurate stage setting and ingenious accessories, built upon the regular lines of such productions, clever as to its plot and situations and more than ordinarily good in dialogue. The first scene is a street corner; or rather a "close" in a wretched quarter of London at night. It might be the Seven Dials of old days, or the White-Chapel neighborhood of to-day. It is a good representation of either and suggests with almost shudder producing realism the possibilities in such quarters for the crimes which have in the past few years been horrifying the world. In "The Stowaway" performance this year are engaged excellent players, with the world famed pair of reformed bank-burglars, "Spike" Hennessey and "Kid" McCoy.—*Adv.*

This is the last show of the season as the Opera House will be closed as a theatre on anuary 1st. 1896.

Mrs. Jane McKethan and Misses Augusta McKethan and Mary Eliza Robinson returned Monday from a visit to the Atlanta Exposition.

The Farm, Field and Fireside Sunny South Colony.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

CHADBOURN, N. C., December 20, 1895.

Mr. Editor:—I am only about seventy miles south of Fayetteville, yet ever since I have been here—three days—I have been feeling as though I had dropped down in a prosperous farming section of Pennsylvania or Indiana, for every one here has "a move on him," and they all seem to be moving to some purpose, judging from the land that is being cleared and ditched, and thoroughly done, too. All the stumps pulled out, even the large pine stumps so familiarly troublesome in our section, are pulled entirely out, though some roots I saw were over six feet perpendicular in the ground. But with heavy horses, such as are brought here by these colonists, and with their powerful stump puller, it appears a matter of no consequence for them to pull all the stumps from an acre in a short time. They do all of their work thoroughly, which shows they came to stay here.

All of the colonists with whom I talked expressed themselves entirely satisfied. This I attribute to the fact that Mr. J. A. Brown, the local manager here of the colony lands, and the Farm, Field and Fireside Editors of Chicago, who are sending these people here, have been very careful not to misrepresent in any way the lands or this section, so when they come they find themselves generally better off than they expected, so of course are satisfied and begin at once to adapt themselves to circumstances surrounding them. A good class of houses are being built, and from the appearance of the people, it is evident that they are thrifty and intelligent, such people as we all would be glad to welcome into any section of the South.

I had the honor of being invited to tea at the "Barn" of Harney Bros. & Coultas. When I arrived I found the horses, six as fine ones as you would care to see on any farm, being fed in one end of the "barn," the other being used as a temporary dwelling for four as clever bachelors as it has ever been my pleasure to meet. Of course was surprised to find in their living room a piano of the finest tone and latest design, and one side of the room held about 500 volumes, making a library better than most professional men can own; furniture in keeping. After tea Mr. Coultas gave us music on the piano that I really enjoyed.

These lands are of the quality we have in 71st Township, Cumberland county, and we would have no difficulty in establishing such a colony as this there, if we will all try. Why should we not do it at once? We need it.

NEWTON H. SMITH.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

A Baltimore telegram of the 23rd says:

The bondholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad met this afternoon and discussed the future of the property and the plans of the Baltimore and New York holders for its disposal. The meeting was very exciting and continued more than three hours. About 100 persons were present.

The Baltimore plan contemplates the sale of the road as a whole, while the New Yorkers insist that the three divisions of the road upon which three series of mortgage bonds, known as A, B and C, are outstanding, be sold separately for the benefit of the holders of the respective securities. It was agreed that a majority of the holders of the three series should be necessary to a decision. A majority of the New Yorkers endorsed the New York plan, while the Baltimore holders of the B and C series were in the majority and the vote as a whole was in favor of the Baltimore committee's plan, the total being: For the New York plan, $640,000; for the Baltimore plan $1,519,000. Propositions were received from the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway company for the lease of the road under the Baltimore and New York plans respectively. The fight will now be taken to the courts.

MARRIED.

HEMMINGWAY—TEW—On December 18, 1895, in Cumberland County, Black River Township, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr GEORGE L. HEMMINGWAY to Miss EMMA TEW—Rev. Gray Culbreth officiating.

BOND—FERGUSON—In the Methodist Church, in Clinton, S. C., December 19, 1895, by Rev. D. P. Boyd, Mr. ISRAEL BOND to Miss HATTIE, youngest daughter of C. M. Furgerson, Esq.

CHASON—HARDIN—In Bladen County, on the 19th of December, Mr. J. C. CHASON and Miss MARY E HARDIN.

To the aged, with their poor appetite, feeble circulation, and impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond price. Its effect is to check the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayer's Alamanac for the new year.

So thorough is the excellence of Ayer's Hair Vigor that it can be used with benefit by any person, no matter what may be the condition of the hair, and, in every case, it occasions satisfaction and pleasure, in addition to the benefit which invariably comes from its use.

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

The Only

Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story:—

Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"I had running sores on one of my limbs for a long time. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now they are nearly well. I have gained in strength and flesh and feel thankful that there is such a wonderful medicine as Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN WELLMAN, Erie, West Virginia.

Get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

Opera House!

To-Night (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 26, 1895.

THE SEASON'S BIG SENSATION

Triumphant — Everywhere!

Imposing and Impressive Production of the Great International Melodramatic Success:

THE STOWAWAY

FAMOUS NEW YORK CAST!
2-CAR LOADS OF SCENERY-2
AMAZING MECHANICAL EFFECT!

☞ See the Big White Yacht, with Real Masts and Sails, and Full-Rigged in Every Particular.

NOTE.—Incidental to Act II, "Spike" Hennessey and "Kid" McCoy, the Eminent Reformed Cracksmen, will Blow Open a Brand New Iron Safe, in Full View of the Audience. Realistic and Scientific!

RESERVED SEATS FOR SALE AT McDUFFIE'S.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 13th day of December, 1895.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,		$ 46,000 00
All other loans and discounts,		239,132 92
Overdrafts,		727 63
Banking House,		6,000 00
Other real estate,		10,998 47
Furniture and fixtures,		2,000 00
Current expenses,		1,973 10
Taxes paid,		1,144 60
U. S. Bonds (par value),	10,000 00	
Other Stocks, Bonds and mortgages,	512 11	
Premium on Bonds,	1,587 50	
Due from Banks,	57,009 15	
Cash items,	3,013 52	
Gold Coin,	19,400 00	
Silver Coin,	6,914 45	
National Bank notes,	3,000 00	
United States Notes,	6,210 00	
		107,646 73
Total,		$415,623 35

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 238,800 00
Undivided profits,	8,297 91
Deposits subject to check,	167,603 33
Due to Banks,	4,572 12
Cashier's Checks outstanding,	350 00
Total,	$415,623 35

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the Bank of Fayetteville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 23rd day of December, 1895. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY,
R. P. BUXTON,
J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, } Directors.
Dec. 26, 1895. It

FAYETTEVILLE Store.
Book . and . Music . Store.
WATCH FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW YEAR OFFERINGS NEXT WEEK.
A. J. PEMBERTON & COMPANY,
Hay Street. - - - - - - - - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR RENT,
Fayetteville Hotel Stables,
Recently occupied by Bevel & Vanstory.
POSSESSION GIVEN JAN. 1, '96.
WALTER WATSON.

FOR RENT,
A Nice House on Dick Street.
EVERYTHING IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.
Apply to
E. A. POE.

On January 2nd, 1896,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
ROSE & LEAK
WILL BE SOLD AT
Public Auction.
Terms of Sale Cash.
The Stock will be Sold in LOTS.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO
E. J. LILLY,
ASSIGNEE.
12-5---95 4t

The sick and delicate need a gentle tonic stimulant. It is often a matter of life and death with them. The ideal nutrient and restorative is pure whisky. The whisky usually given is poor and, therefore, dangerous. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this. Weakened systems need a mature, wholesome, mellow liquor. That's precisely, what the I. W. HARPER Whisky is. Perfect as a beverage or medicine. It prevents chills and tones up the system. It is vitality from nature's laboratory. It exhilarates and does not poison, for all fusel oil and impurities are removed. That's why doctors drink it. It's good for the sick and old and excellent for the young and well.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR SALE!

The National Collection Agency, of Washington, D. C., will dispose of the following judgments:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hill & Benoy, Aberdeen, $91.79; W. T. Irwin Asheville, 66; R. B. Burden & Bro., Asheville 47.48; B. F. Mayo, Aurora, 63.40; R. L. Lowe, Banners Elk, 51.00; J. J. Smith, Bath, 51.57; Jones & Hancock, Beaufort, 106.0; T. G. Carson, Bethel, 92.85; J. W. Efird, Big Lick, 728.75; Patterson & Brown, Bryson City, 31.35; C. A. Raby, Bryson City, 203.29; J. T. Wright & Bro., Candor, 89.34; S. B. Freeman, Colerain, 73.0; W. H. Wilson, Coopers, 27.37; H. O. Craddock, Creswell, 322.72; W. A. Slater & Co., Durham, 7.80; Thaxton & Patton, Durham, 87.85; Cooper & Swain, Elizabeth City 172.60; J. F. Norris & Co., Elk Park, 1,443.00; R. H. Tunnell, Fairfield, 16.00; J. M. Chadwick, Fairfield, 90.36, J. H. Smith, Falkland, 130.60; J. H. Smith, Falkland, 135.76; Gainey & Jones, Fayetteville, 19.01; Leroy King & Co., Graham, 41.98; I. T. Powell, Garland, 41.27; T. B. Rice & Co., Greensboro, 345.92; Sample S. Brown, Greensboro, 336.47; W. R. Jordan & Co., Greensboro, 15.80; Jno. H. Hooker, Hamilton, 32.50; Britt Bros., Henderson, 181.09; W. T. Cheatham, Henderson, 130.57; N. R. Villines, Hesters Store, 114.40; S. D. Stephens, Hycotee, 245.95; C. F. Wheeler, Knap of-Reeds, 30.00; Layden & Yarboro, Lexington, 92.45; James H. Sanford, Louisburg, 303.74; R. S. Burrus, Middletown, 18.15; Wm. Miles, Milesville, 172.20; Riddle & Johnson Montezuma, 97.13; M. V. Mason & Co., Moorehead City, 124.00; J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mount Airy, 114.25; J. H. Cohen, Newberne, 180.45; J. H. Cohen, Newberne, 166.95; H. T. Bray, Noise, 272.35; Parson Bros., Portsmouth, 152.15; Parsons Bros., Portsmouth, 152.20; J. E. Haywood, Red Springs, 113.83; Rice Bros., Reidsville, 227.4a; A. M. Long, Rockingham, 143.90; Fuller & Hyman, Smithfield, 24.33; W. M. Edwards, Stecoah, 63.97; L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 139.00; L. Heilbrouer & Bro., Tarboro, 189.00; Ducker & Garren, Tweed, 37.22; John W. Mayo, Washington, 806.12; Eddie Allen, Wake Forest, 16.74; John F. Hardison, Williamston, 109.15; J. H. Lee & Sons, Wilson, 159.7 ; J. H. Lee & Sons, Wilson, 124.70; Wm. Harris, Wilson, 71.07; W. J. Harris, Wilson, 68.47; J. W. Harris, Wilton, 51.94; King Bros. Pure Food Co., Winston, 23.67. Send bids to

THE NATIONAL COLLECTION AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is a miniature copy of Large Sheets in Red and Blue Print, now used for advertising the above Judgments for sale, on all bill boards.
12--26--95 4t

SHOULD YOU TRY McDONALD'S COUGH CURE and fail to be benefitted by it, return empty bottle and your money will be refunded.

Visitors to the Atlanta Exposition
CAN SAMPLE MANY NICE GOODS OF LIKE BRANDS AS ARE TO BE FOUND IN
THE HAY STREET GROCERS STOCK.

Try Petti John's California Breakfast Food, 15c. package.
Try Quaker Rolled White Oats, 2 packages for 25c.
Try French Red Kidney Beans, 10c. can.
Try Buckwheat and Flap Jack Flour, 15 to 35c. packages.
These with many other delicious and wholesome goods are in stock, with constant arrivals. Such as the finest coffees in the world.

Momaja and Old Gov. Java.
SANTA CLAUS
WILL FIND US WILLING AND OBLIGING TO AID WITH ALL WE HAVE.
A. S. HUSKE,
HAY STREET GROCER.

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD IN THE States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Indiana.
Verdict: "*It is as represented.*"

Fayetteville Military Academy.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A Preparatory High School, with military organization. Its curriculum embraces the ancient and modern languages, rudimentary and higher English, including rhetoric, with exercises in elocution, essay-writing and declamation.
Instruction painstaking and thorough. Its aims are to prepare boys for a university course or to train them for business, and to fit them for the duties of life.
Physical culture develops the muscle and energizes the brain, and this comes in daily practice with drill and manual of arms. Spring term opens January 21st, 1896.
For other information address
12--12--95 4t T. J. DREWRY, Principal.

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD EXTENSIVELY in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining Counties.

VISIT
ROBINSON'S CANDY TENT,
WHERE YOU WILL FIND:

CALIFORNIA BOSS,
PEANUT BRITTLE,
ICING MOSS,
CREAM FRUIT,
OPERA HOUSE CARAMELS,
CHOCOLATE "
FRENCH NUGET,
CHOCOLATE TAFFY,
VANILLA "
WALNUT "
STRAWBERRY "
PEPPERMINT "
LEMON "
LEMON AND SOUR DROPS.

Respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON, Jr.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY McDONALD'S COUGH Cure. You will find it a first-class remedy. Sold by Druggists.

Christmas! Christmas!! Christmas!!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF——
Plush and Willow Rockers, China Closets,
Book Cases, Sideboards, Hatracks, Ladies' Desks,
Couches, Cabinets, Etc.

ANY ONE OF WHICH WOULD MAKE AN ELEGANT PRESENT. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

WE HAVE EN-ROUTE A NICE LINE OF
PICTURES AND EASELS.
Also a full line of Smyrna Rugs, which will be sold cheap.
Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

W. J. McDONALD,
No. 12. HAY ST.,
will, owing to change in business that will be perfected within 30 days, sell his
Entire Stock of Tobacco,
Cigars and Cigarettes
AT COST.
THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT IN JOB LOTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WILL ALSO SELL AT REDUCED PRICES STOCK OF
SNUFF,
—COMPRISING—
RAILROAD MILLS, LORRILARD, BOWERS 3 THISTLE AND BLUE RIBBON BRANDS.

My Wholesale and Retail Liquor Business will be enlarged,
and I will be pleased to serve my friends and patrons WITH THE BEST AND PUREST
Wines and Liquors.
I CARRY A LARGER STOCK OF
Old Whiskies, Brandies and Wines
THAN ANY HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD, QUALITY OF GOODS CONSIDERED.
W. J. McDONALD.
12-19-95 3t

THE FINEST LINE
OF STOVES
—THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN—
FAYETTEVILLE,
may be seen at our store. If you want a
Cooking Stove or Range,
don't fail to call and see the Buck's
THEY ARE THE BEST MADE.

Are you Poor?
If so, you can save half your wood bill by calling on us and buying one of the now famous
Trilby or Wilson Heaters.
They give wonderful results with small quantity of wood.

If you want to make a useful CHRISTMAS PRESENT, you cannot do better than at
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

For Holiday Gifts!
Can anything be more pleasing than
BEAUTIFUL CUT-GLASS BOTTLES,
IN PRETTY CASES,
containing the most *delicate* and *exquisite perfumes*,
—SUCH AS—
"SWEET CHIMES,"
"VIOLET BOUQUET,"
"LILAC DEW,"
"YELLOW JESSAMINE,"
WHITE ROSE."
Remember our popular and superior
GOLDEN CROWN COLOGNE,
4711 FARINA,
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS, etc.

FOR XMAS USE:
CAROLINA BAKING POWDER.
CHOICEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
H. R. HORNE

W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant:-: Tailor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO MAKE YOU A SUIT OR PAIR OF PANTS.
CLEANING, PRESSING AND CUTTING A SPECIALTY.
12-12-95 tf

FOR RENT.
The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette, recently occupied by Rose & Leak.
For terms, apply to
H. W. LILLY
5-23-95—tf

POE & CO.,
BRICK & TILE MAUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P. CENTEMERI & Co
P. Centemeri & Co
Milano
CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES
PERFECTION OF FIT
ALL FIRST QUALITY GLOVES BRANDED WITH OUR NAME IN FULL IN LEFT HAND GLOVE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
FRANK THORNTON'S.

New Crop Raisins,
Dates, Prunes, Currants,
Lemons and Oranges,
Apples and Bananas,
Mince Meat and Plum Pudding,
Worcestershire Sauce on Draught,
Sauces and Salad Dressings,
Pickles by the Count and Bottle,
The Best Butter and Cheese,
Macearoni, Codfish and Potatoes,
Kingan's Reliable Hams,
Sugar Cured Bacon—uncanvassed,
Swan Down,
Zeb Vance and Flakes of Snow Flour,
Buckwheat Flour,
—AND—
MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS TO EAT
—AT—
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 9th, 1895.

To All Whom It May Concern.

I will attend all the Courts of Cumberland County during the year 1896.

All parties desiring to employ me in suits of any kind, or having legal business of any nature, who may desire my services, will please call on Mr. S. H. MacRae, who will represent me in my absence.

Very respectfully,
12--12--95 4t JOHN G. SHAW.

The Bank of Fayetteville.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 10, 1895.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, January 2, 1896, at 11 A. M.
J. C. HAIGH,
12-12-95 tm Cashier.

KIMBALL
PIANOS and ORGANS
Are Used and Endorsed
—BY—
The World's Greatest Musicians.
☞ For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to
W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Fayetteville, N. C.

AT THE
Variety Store
YOU WILL FIND NEARLY EVERYTHING
—IN—
Xmas China,
GLASSWARE,
DECORATED CROCKERY,
DOLLS, HORNS, TIN TOYS,
BANKS, PICTURE BOOKS,
PURSES AND GAMES.
SHOES AND HOSIERY FOR ALL.
Handkerchiefs and Neckwear.
J. P. COOK & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of W. F. Carter, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHAS. W. BIDGOOD, Administrator.
This 7th day of November, 1895. 6t

FOR SALE.
Bedroom Furniture—Black Walnut.
Walnut Bedstead with Mattresses, &c.; Lounge, Washstand; Chairs, one Rocker; Marble Slab Table; first class China Toilet Set with Tins; Towel Rack. All for sale cheap upon application at the
12-5-4t OBSERVER OFFICE.

THE SUN.
The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, THE AMERICAN IDEA, THE AMERICAN SPIRIT. THESE FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME, FOREVER.
Daily, by mail, $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year
The Sunday Sun
IS THE GREATEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.
Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Address THE SUN, New York.
12-19-95 4t

Dreadful Malaria.

There are numerous diseases having their origin in the blood, but which on the surface do not appear to be a blood disease. Such is Malaria, which is a poison breathed into the lungs, and thus taken into the blood and circulated, imbuing the entire system with its morbid effects. Those who have suffered from this dreaded disease know what a lifeless condition ensues and how the vitality is wasted away so that death is often caused by some simple malady, because of the low ebb to which life is reduced by this poverty of blood. This condition of the blood often gives rise to boils, carbuncles, abscesses and ulcers, and not infrequently causes catarrh, bronchitis, and even consumption.

Captain Henry Bond, late of the U. S. Navy, has been a sea-faring man all his life, and has been in all parts of the world, having sailed twice around the Cape of Good Hope, once around Cape Horn and three times through the Suez Canal. Captain Bond resides at the National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, and in a recent letter says: "For thirty-two years I have been a sufferer from malaria, and certainly know what this terrible disease is. I have tried remedies in

CAPTAIN BOND.

Japan, Egypt, Persia, the West Indies and other parts of the world, but the disease had such a hold upon my system that it was impossible to get relief. After trying all remedies I could get in different countries, and nearly every blood remedy in this country, without the slightest benefit, some one recommended S. S. S. This remedy promptly reached the disease, and has driven it entirely out of my system. I certainly pronounce S. S. S. a blessing to humanity, and heartily recommend it to all suffering from that most dreadful disease, malaria. I have frequently been at the point of death, with a temperature of 106, and when I began the use of S. S. S. I was so reduced in health, that my condition seemed hopeless. Now I am enjoying the best of health."

S.S.S. never fails to cure a blood trouble. Scrofula, eczema, cancer, rheumatism, contagious blood poison, and in fact any disorder of the blood is promptly wiped out and cured by it. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-seated blood disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and for real blood diseases has no equal.

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Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

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E. L. CLARK,

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WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

Agricultural Implements,

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps,

Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

IN FACT, THE PRUDENT BUYER, WHO ALWAYS WANTS THE

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

WILL FIND JUST WHAT HE WANTS IN OUR LARGE VARIETY AND ASSORTMENT.

DON'T FORGET THAT OUR LEADING POINTS ARE

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

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Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

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Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Appointments of the North Carolina Methodist Conference.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

E. A. Yates—Presiding Elder.
Edenton Street, Raleigh—W. C. Norman.
Central Church, Raleigh—D. H. Tuttle.
City Mission, Raleigh—R. H. Whitaker.
Cary Circuit—J. W. Jenkins.
Clayton Circuit—M. M. McFarland.
Smithfield Station, Princeton Circuit—B. B. Culbreth.
Kenly Circuit—N. H. Guyton.
Rollsville Circuit—K. D. Holmes.
Youngsville Circuit—J. T. Draper.
Franklinton Circuit—E. H. Davis.
Louisburg Station—G. F. Smith.
Tar River Circuit—F. B. McCall.
Granville Circuit—B. C. Allred.
Oxford Station—J. B. Hurley.
Oxford Circuit—G. B. Perry.
Louisburg Female College—J. A. Green.
North Carolina Christian Advocate—W. L. Grissom.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—W. H. Moore.
Hay Street, Fayetteville—L. L. Nash.
Campbellton Mission—D. B. Parker.
Cumberland Circuit—W. H. Whitaker.
Cokesbury Circuit—D. A. Futrell.
Sampson Circuit—W. F. Bruton.
Lillington Circuit—W. F. Craven.
Buckhorn Circuit—B. B. Holder.
Dunn Circuit—Langhorne Leitch.
Newton Grove Circuit—W. A. Jenkins.
Cape Fear Circuit—W. F. Galloway.
Pittsboro Circuit—W. W. Rose.
Haw River Circuit—W. H. Puckett.
Deep River Circuit—H. G. Stamey.
Siler City Circuit—E. C. Sell.
Carthage Circuit—A. McCullen.
Jonesboro Circuit—L. J. Holden.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—F. D. Swindell.
Centenary, Newbern—F. A. Bishop.
Hancock Street, Newbern—A. D. Betts.
Goldsboro, St. Paul—R. C. Beaman.
Goldsboro, St. John—J. E. Bristowe.
Mt. Olive Circuit—N. M. Jurney.
LaGrange Circuit—G. T. Simmons.
Snow Hill Circuit—D. L. Earnhardt.
Kinston Station—J. O. Guthrie.
Grifton Circuit—F. S. Beeton.
Jones Circuit—H. E. Tripp.
Craven Circuit—Jonathan Sanford.
Vanceboro Circuit—J. J. Porter.
Pamlico Circuit—C. P. Snow.
Carteret Circuit, Morehead Station—E. C. Glenn.
Beaufort Station—R. F. Bumpass.
Straits Circuit—Rev. Carver.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—B. R. Hall.
Washington Station—R. J. Moorman.
Aurora Circuit—W. H. Merritt.
Swan Quarter Circuit—J. W. Gibson.
Mattamuskeet Circuit—W. A. Forbes.
Fairfield Station—Oliver Ryder.
Jamesville Circuit—R. P. Wynne.
Greenville Station—N. H. D. Wilson.
Greenville Circuit—W. H. Watkins.
Tarboro Station—Michael Bradshaw.
South Edgecomb Circuit—H. M. Jackson.
Rocky Mount Station—J. E. Underwood.
Nashville Circuit—R. L. Davis.
Wilson Station—T. N. Ivey.
Fremont Circuit—C. P. Jerome.

ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—R. B. John.
Elizabeth City Station—J. H. Hall.
Gates Circuit—W. H. McCall.
Edenton Station—N. M. Watson.
Roper Station—W. H. Merritt.
Roanoke Island Station—G. D. Langston.
Hatteras Station—Samuel Leffers.

WARRENTON DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, W. S. Black.
Warrenton Circuit, P. L. Herman.
Warrenton Circuit, T. J. Daily.
Ridgeway Circuit, J. A. Hornady.
Henderson Station, M. D. Hix.
Littleton Circuit, E. H. Davis.
Weldon Station, R. P. Troy.
Roanoke Circuit, J. H. Frizelle.
Halifax, E. E. Rose.
Battleboro, G. W. Fisher.
Scotland Neck Circuit, J. R. Sawyer.
Garysburg, J. R. Tillery.
Northampton, P. Greesing.
Murfreesboro Station, M. T. Plyler.
Harrisville Circuit, J. W. Jones.
Lewiston Circuit, R. Bradley.
Bertie Circuit, A. R. Goodchild.
Littleton Female College, J. M. Rhodes.
Chaplain United States Navy, W. E. Edmundson.

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT.

J. T. Gibbs, Presiding Elder.
Reckingham Station, J. T. Lyon.
Rockingham Circuit, J. M. Lawter.
Richmond Circuit, J. P. Pate.
Mount Gilead Circuit, J. E. Thompson.
Pekin Circuit to be supplied.
Prospect Circuit, J. W. Wallace.
Asbury Circuit, L. H. Joyner.
Aberdeen Circuit, J. H. Page.
St. John's Station, W. J. Crowson.
Laurinburg Station, F. M. Shamberger.
Maxton and Caledonia, J. A. Lee.
Maxton Circuit, C. W. Smith.
Lumberton Circuit, J. D. Bundy.
Robeson Circuit, E. Pope.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Rone, Presiding Elder.
Wilmington, Grace Church, R. A. Willis.
Wilmington, Fifth Street, W. L. Cuninggim.
Wilmington, Bladen Street, T. J. Browning.
Wilmington, Market Street, T. H. Sutton.
Scott's Hill Circuit, A. R. Raven.
Onslow Circuit, D. Reed.
Onslow Mission, W. B. Crumpler.
Magnolia Circuit, D. C. Geddie.
Kenansville to be supplied.
Clinton Circuit, J. G. Johnson.
Bladen Circuit, L. M. Chaffin.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, W. H. Townsend.
Elizabeth Circuit, Geo. W. Starling.
Columbus Circuit, E. Kelly.
Waccamaw to be supplied.
Brunswick, J. A. Rouse.
Southport, H. B. Anderson.
Carver's Creek, L. S. Etheredge.

DURHAM DISTRICT.

J. A. Cunninggim, Presiding Elder.
Durham, Trinity, J. N. Cole.
Durham, Main Street, W. B. Doub.
West Durham, R. W. Bailey.
Carr Church, N. E. Coltrane.
Durham Circuit, J. M. Marlowe.
Chapel Hill Station, L. S. Massey.
Leasburg Circuit, R. H. Broom.
Roxboro Circuit, M. H. Tuttle.
Mt. Tirzah Circuit, W. B. Moore.
Burlington Station, L. E. Thompson.
Burlington Circuit, J. M. Rice.
Milton Circuit, E. W. Fox.
Yanceyville Circuit, J. H. Shore.
Colporteur of M. E. Conference, T. J. Gattis.
President Trinity College, J. C. Kilgo.

One half of the people who buy newspapers buy them to read the advertising columns," declared an observant New York newsdealer the other day to a New York World reporter. "Watch the people in an L train and see if I'm not right. As for myself, I never fail to read the Sunday World's 'Want' advertisements, simply because they are so interesting. Advertisements have a personal interest to a man, whether he wants anything or not. They are more than the news of a burglary in his block. They represent phases of city life that the news columns never touch. Their odd contrasts are readily instructive. I've been reading advertisements these thirty years, and I tell you there has been a vast improvement and increase in them.

Oxford University has 3,358 undergraduates this fall, an increase of 122 over last year.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by M. N. Levy and wife Elizabeth Levy to Walter Watson, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book B, No. 4, page 491, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, said County and State, the following described land, viz:

In Cross Creek Township, beginning at a stake on channel of Cross Creek, runs thence North 73 East 9 chains to Johnson's line, as it S 17 East 8 chains to a stump, his corner, thence N 55 East 22 chains to a stake, thence S 17 East 10 chains to a stake by a pine, thence N 73 East 11½ chains to a stake at the head of a branch, thence with Strange's line S 6 West 14½ chains, thence W 57 chains to channel of Cross Creek, thence as it to the beginning, containing 55 acres. It being a part of the Daniel Buxton land, and being the piece or parcel of land marked No. 2 in a survey made by D. G. McDuffie for Daniel Buxton, and adjoining the lands of the Wm. B. Wright tract, Daniel Buxton and Alex Graham, being the same tract of land conveyed to Matthew N. Levy by deed from Daniel Buxton the 6th day of January, 1886, and recorded in office of Register of Deeds for said county in Book L, No. 4, page 304.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Time of sale: Monday, January 20th, 1896.

WALTER WATSON, Mortgagee.

Dec. 17, 1895.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

MAGNETIC NERVINE is sold with written guarantee to restore Lost Manhood. Cures weaknesses, Nervous debility and all the evils from early or later excesses, the results of overwork, worry, sickness, &c. Full strength, tone and development given every organ or portion of the body. Improvement immediately seen from the first box. Thousands of letters of praise on file in our office. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price $1.00, 6 boxes, $5.00, with Written Guarantee to refund money if not cured. Send to us for the Genuine. Circulars Free.

FOR SALE BY

KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Blood and Skin Diseases

Always Cured. B.B.B.

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM never fails to cure all manner of Blood and Skin diseases. It is the great Southern building up and purifying Remedy, and cures all manner of skin and blood diseases. As a building up tonic it is without a rival, and absolutely beyond comparison with any other similar remedy ever offered to the public. It is a panacea for all ills resulting from impure blood, or an impoverished condition of the human system. A single bottle will demonstrate its paramount virtues.

Send for free book of Wonderful Cures. Price, $1.00 per large bottle; $5.00 for six bottles.

For sale by druggists; if not send to us, and medicine will be sent freight prepaid on receipt of price. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
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The Clyde Steamship Co.

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—AND—

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Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Monday, Dec. 23
CROATAN.....Saturday, Dec. 28

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, Dec 24
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Monday, Dec. 30
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 5

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Thursday, Dec. 26
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Dec. 31

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

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Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON :-: BUYER.

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

LAND SALE

—INCLUDING—

Valuable Water Powers, Timbered and Farming Lands FOR SALE.

Under power given in a certain deed of assignment executed by J. D. Williams and wife to W. N. Williams, duly recorded in the counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Moore and Harnett, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on

Monday, January 6, 1896,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

A Cotton Ginnery complete—including a 45 saw Van Winkle Gin, Feeder and Condenser, nearly new, Press, Shafting, and 8-horse Engine and Boiler.

In Seventy-First Township.—The Lanneau land, 569 acres

The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.

The McCormick land, 350 acres on C. F. & Y. V Railway.

10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State.

561 acres adjoining McIntyre land, Atlas Hill and others.

120 acres near Raynor's Mill.

25 acres on Yadkin road, adjoining Lovet and others.

1,100 acres on Little Rockfish, known as the McLauchlin land.

640 acres near above, known as Ray land.

The Effie McFadyen land, 1,761 acres near Lower Little River, and 500 acres known as Effie McFadyen dower land, including residence.

The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres, covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200-horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

Johnson land, 33 acres.

Meadow land, 5 acres.

In Career's Creek Township. Draughon land, 564 acres.

Haughton land, 1,200 acres.

In Rockfish Township.—J. Rosin Smith land, 40 acres in Murphy Swamp.

In Cedar Creek Township.—The Maj. Jonathan Evans Farm, 150 acres on east side of Cape Fear River and about six miles from Clarendon Bridge—a valuable farm

In Little River Township—Morrison Land.—1st tract—150 acres situated on North side of Crain's Creek—J. A. Johnson land.

2nd tract—58 acres adjoining above.

3rd tract—1 acre adjoining above.

In Burnett County—Morrison Land.—1st tract—1,314 acres situate at or near Cypress Creek.

2nd tract—231 acres, Carver land.

3rd tract—1,350 acres on Buffalo and Duncan Creek.

4th tract—100 acres adjoining above, on both sides Buffalo

John H. Hall land, 1,333 acres, near the above.

Col. K. Murchison land, about 800 acres on Upper Little River, near Lillington.

Rory Barnes land, 1,187 acres on Rock Branch and C. F. & Y. V. Railway, upon which are valuable improvements.

Bladen County.—The Walker Bluff land, 265 acres on Cape Fear River, adjoining Kemp and others.

Robeson County.—The Davis land, 365 acres near McNatt's Station.

Moore County—M. Morrison Land.—1st tract—250 acres on the head waters of Beaver Creek, and fully described in deed from Thomas Matthews to Isabella Baker.

2nd tract—376 acres on Dry Fork Creek.

3rd tract—100 acres on the waters of Flat Spring Branch.

4th tract—70 acres on Jack Branch.

5th tract—210 acres on Dry Fork Creek.

6th tract—50 acres, deed from N. A. Morrison to D. Morrison.

7th tract—6½ acres between Juniper Creek.

8th tract—1,183 acres more or less on the Ridge Road, conveyed by K. H. Worthy to M. Morrison excepting so much of lot reserved as was conveyed by M. Morrison during his life at the price of $25.

In State of Arkansas.—200 acres near Pine Bluff, adjoining the lands of Drs. John and Neill McKay.

The lands described above embrace several very large tracts of pine lands (suitable for growing Vineyards, Fruit, or Tracking) which might be cut up and sold to advantage to Colonists.

Terms of Sale Cash.

Any of the above property can be bought at private sale, before day of sale named, from the undersigned. For further particulars apply to or address

W. N. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 4, 1895.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Are you interested in Carpets? If so, we would be pleased to show you. We have arranged with one of the largest mills in the United States whereby we are their sole representatives in this locality. We carry a full line of the NEWEST PATTERNS in

ALL KINDS OF CARPETS.

WILTON CARPETS,
MOQUETTE CARPETS.
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
THREE PLY CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS OF ALL GRADES

You have as fine a variety to select from as is carried by the stores in the largest cities.

You can have the Carpets CUT AND SEWED AT THE MILL, and delivered to you ready to be laid on the floor.

We represent the manufacturers, thus saving you the middleman or jobber's profit, and as we have no stock to carry and no risk to take on bad patterns, misfits, or remnants we can afford to *sell at a very small profit*—LOWER EVEN THAN THE STORES OF THE GREAT CITIES.

Call and find out how *quickly* and how *cheaply* we can carpet a room or a house

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN ALL KINDS OF
Furniture and House Trimmings,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
9-12-95

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway,

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 57	.....	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson ..	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	.....	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	.....	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	.....	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily		
	P. M.		
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	.....	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

†Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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